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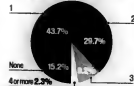
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BY ERIK LARSEN FOR COMPUTERWORLD

Clarke Testifies: The Day in Photos

SECURITY: Computerworld's Dan Verton offers a close-up view of Richard A. Clarke's dramatic testimony before the 9/11 investigative commission. **QuickLink #4180**

Why Biz/IT Alignment Is Elusive

CAREERS: Most IT staffers are woefully inadequate at dealing with the delicate issues that arise in meetings with business leaders, says IT consultant Jim Carry. **QuickLink #5644**

Wireless Hacking Techniques

MOBILE/WIRELESS: In this excerpt from their book *Maximum Wireless Security*, authors Cyrus Peikari and Seth Fogie explain common attacks such as sniffing, spoofing and session hijacking. **QuickLink #5526**

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AT DEADLINE

HP Sues Gateway Over Tech Patents

Hewlett-Packard Co. filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in San Diego accusing Gateway Inc. of infringing on six patents related to PCs and servers. Gateway had licensed some of the patents until 1999, HP said, adding that it hopes to sign a new deal and settle the suit. Gateway said it is "very confident of our position and will defend ourselves vigorously."

Report Cites Project Problems at Agency

The inspector general at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs warned that the agency's installation of a new financial system faces possible delays and cost overruns because of project management shortcomings. The system is based on Oracle Corp. applications and budgeted at \$472 million. In a report issued March 19, the inspector general said VA officials need to "aggressively oversee" a test deployment at a medical facility in Bay Pines, Fla.

Microsoft Previews Windows CE Rollout

Microsoft Corp. today will introduce a technology preview kit for an upgrade of its Windows CE embedded operating system that's due later this year. Windows CE 5.0 will make it easier for developers to add security features and voice-over-IP client software to embedded devices and thin clients, Microsoft officials said.

Indian Firm Signs IT Deal With IBM

IBM said its Indian subsidiary has signed a 10-year outsourcing deal valued at up to \$750 million with Shanti Tele-Ventures Ltd., a telecommunications services provider in New Delhi. IBM will manage Shanti's hardware, software and IT services needs and consolidate its data centers and help design its networks.

University Pins \$510M Lawsuit on PeopleSoft

Cleveland State is charging fraud and breach of contract over ERP project

BY MARGI L. SONSHINE

OHIO'S ATTORNEY general has filed a lawsuit against PeopleSoft Inc. seeking \$510 million in damages over a problematic installation of the company's ERP and student administration applications at Cleveland State University.

The lawsuit, which was filed Jan. 30 in an Ohio state court, claims that the student administration system's ERP and student administration applications at Cleveland State University were "vaporware" when the project began in 1997 and that the module for managing financial aid remains unusable even now. Through the attorney general, Cleveland State is charging PeopleSoft with fraud, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation and five other counts.

The school is also seeking unspecified damages from Kabadi Consulting Group Inc., a Washington-based firm that advised Cleveland State

during the technology selection process and then temporarily managed the project.

Via e-mail, a spokesman for Cleveland State declined to comment about the suit, citing a school policy against discussing pending litigation.

PeopleSoft officials also wouldn't discuss the case. Cleveland State was the first user to install a full set of PeopleSoft's student administration applications. But in 1999,

university officials blamed the software for problems in processing financial aid, enrolling transfer students and recording grades [QuickLink 4470].

In the lawsuit, Cleveland State says PeopleSoft falsely assured it that the applications would run on the school's IBM mainframe. In addition, the initial version of the software that Cleveland State received was "woefully deficient," according to the suit.

Subsequent releases also didn't work as promised, the school claims, saying it had to install "hundreds of fixes" to

try to get the software to function properly. Work on the project continued unsuccessfully into 2001, the suit says.

The fallout at Cleveland State allegedly included more than \$5 million in lost revenue because of an inability to track and collect receivables, plus the need to make unexpected purchases of a second mainframe and a Sun Solaris server with an Oracle database.

James Lang, an attorney at Cleveland-based Caffee, Halter & Griswold LLP who is handling the case for the attorney general, said Cleveland State eventually gave up on some of the PeopleSoft applications and decided "to go down another path." But Lang said he didn't have details about the technology now used for student administration.

Joshua Greenbaum, an analyst at Daly City, Calif.-based Enterprise Applications Consulting, said ERF installations are often the result of implementation problems, not shortcomings in the software itself.

"But what's important when you see a lawsuit of this magnitude erupt into the public arena is that the customer relationship process between vendor and customer has broken down completely," Greenbaum said. ☐ 45706



Mobile Phones Move Toward Combined Calling Capabilities

BY BOB ARROW
ATLANTA

At last week's CTIA Wireless 2004 conference, technology vendors held out the promise of all-in-one mobile devices that combine the functions of cordless phones, cellular handsets and IP telephones.

Corporate users said the combined products could cut costs and reduce the need for mobile workers to carry multiple devices to support different modes of mobile voice communications.

William Greskovich, vice president of operations and CIO at St. Agnes HealthCare

in Baltimore, said dual-mode phones supporting cellular communications and voice-over-IP calls made via wireless LANs would make it easier for his staff to support visiting doctors who have practices at St. Agnes and want to use the hospital's WLAN for making calls.

Shawn Wilde, director of worldwide operations at Trimble Navigation Ltd., a Sunnyvale, Calif.-based maker of Global Positioning System receivers, has already deployed 40 wireless VoIP phones from Cisco Systems Inc. But Wilde said he's so intrigued by the

potential utility of dual-mode phones that he doesn't plan to buy any more pure VoIP devices until the combined models hit the market and he evaluates them.

Some dual-mode devices are already available but have limitations. Nokia Corp. last month introduced a dual-band cell phone that can function as an IP phone when it senses a WLAN, although it needs to connect to a PC-based soft-phone client to do so.

Dynamark-based RTX Telecom A/S last week debuted a cordless phone that can make calls through the public switched telephone network or link to softphone clients for

wireless VoIP calls.

Devices that don't require the use of softphone technology are starting to appear on the horizon. At the chip level, Texas Instruments Inc. introduced a low-power

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 ☐ QuickLink 47000
 www.computerworld.com

Wi-Fi chip set for dual-mode phones and said it's working with Motorola Inc. to develop combined cellular/VoIP products. The new chip set uses 50% less power than an earlier version and supports both data and VoIP operations, according to a TI spokeswoman. She said Motorola expects to ship a phone based on TI's first dual-mode chip set this year and will add a device built around the new one in 2005. ☐ 45705

Security Product Flaws Attract Attackers

Witty worm marks latest case in point

BY JAHKURAM VIJAYAN

The software vulnerability that was exploited by last week's Witty worm is only the latest on a growing list of flaws that are being discovered in the very products users invest in to safeguard their systems.

"This is a new realm of risk that users must confront: the security of security [products]," said Andrew Plato, president of Austin, Texas-based security, systems integration and consulting firm in Beaverton, Ore.

The Witty worm, which was reported to have damaged between 15,000 and 20,000 computers worldwide, took advantage of a flaw involving the

Blackice and RealSecure intrusion-prevention products from Atlanta-based Internet Security Systems Inc. (ISS). The worms would random data onto the hard disks of vulnerable systems, causing the drives to fail and making it impossible for users to start up the systems.

The flaw was the result of a buffer overflow condition in a function used to detect peer-to-peer traffic, said Chris Rouland, director of the X-Force security team at ISS.

The company worked to "very quickly mitigate the risk" after being informed of the problem by eEye Digital Security Inc., Rouland added. But Witty was released "almost immediately" after the fix became available and before some users had time to

respond, he said. Rouland said the number of major flaws that have been discovered in ISS products over the past five years has been limited to two. That's well below the industry average, he stressed, because ISS follows strong quality and code audit processes.

Just a few weeks earlier, a vulnerability caused by an unchecked buffer was discovered in a firewall from Zone Labs Inc. in San Francisco. Fred Felman, vice president of marketing at Zone Labs, said his company also responded quickly, so no exploits were reported. Zone Labs follows "stringent" processes for product quality, Felman added.

In February, vulnerabilities were discovered in a firewall from Check Point Software Technologies Inc. that could

have allowed attackers to modify firewall rules. Similarly, a critical vulnerability was discovered in an Internet security product from Symantec Corp. that would have let attackers gain remote access to a compromised system. Overall, security vendors average about four critical vulnerabilities each year, according to statistics from ISS. The trend isn't a particularly comforting one, Plato said. "Users should be very worried about this. The mad dash to be first to market on every feature often creates sloppy engineering."

Security software is becoming an attractive target for attackers, said John Pescatore, an analyst at Stamford, Conn.-based Gartner Inc. "If you are a hacker and you want to get

Nonsecure Security

Security reported flaws in security products:

- ISS Blackice and RealSecure software: IC2 parsing vulnerability
- Zone Labs ZoneAlarm firewall: SMTP processing vulnerability
- Symantec Internet Security 2004 and Internet Security 2004 Personalized Action component: arbitrary file execution vulnerability
- Check Point Firewall-1: HTTP parsing internal string vulnerability

some publicity, the best way to get it is to [break into a security product]," he said.

Last week's incident also put the spotlight on a troubling habit by some security vendors to search for and disclose flaws in rival products as part of their competitive efforts, said Pete Lindstrom, an analyst at Spine Consulting LLC in Malvern, Pa.

Aliso Viejo, Calif.-based eEye, which discovered the ISS flaw, sells products that compete with those from ISS. It was also eEye that discovered the Zone Labs flaw. And ISS in the past has found problems in other vendors' products, such as those from rival Check Point.

"It's a fundamental conflict of interest," Lindstrom said. "Why would you even be looking at your competitor's products to begin with?"

According to Firas Rouf, chief operating officer at eEye, his company doesn't specifically search for flaws in competitors' products. The discovery of the ISS flaw was the result of research being conducted on a similar product being developed by eEye.

Rouf said ISS is interested only in finding vulnerabilities that exist in broadly used products. "We would look at a Check Point product just as we would a Microsoft product, because they are both so widely deployed," he said. ■ 45/75

Dell Boosts NAS Capacity By Adding External Storage

Seeks to undercut HP's low-end products on price

BY LUCAS MERRIN

In a challenge to Hewlett-Packard Co. in the low-end storage market, Dell Inc. last week announced a network-attached storage (NAS) device that runs Windows and supports external disk drives as a more scalable alternative to internal ones.

The PowerVault 745N supports between 160GB and 1TB of internal storage using Serial ATA disk drives or up to 4TB of external capacity on SCSI drives. Pricing starts at \$1,299 for the device, which is an upgraded version of Dell's PowerVault 725N array. That product supports only internal storage.

RSP Architects Ltd., a firm with dual headquarters in Minneapolis and Tempe, Ariz., uses the 725N and is looking to upgrade to the 745N to take advantage of the increased scalability.

Tom Kouri, director of IT at RSP, said he also looked at NAS boxes from HP, EMC Corp., IBM and Iomega Corp. before deciding to buy the 725N last year — partly because of Dell's pricing. "Every time we looked at the IBMs, EMCs, HPs and Compaqs to negotiate hardware, Dell was always able to

give us a much better deal," he said. "If you're selling the same box with a few different tweaks, what does it really come down to?"

Dell resells EMC's Clarion storage products, including a low-end NAS device that combines the Clarion CX200 disk array with Microsoft Corp.'s Windows Powered NAS software. Sold as the NetWin 200, it scales from 500GB to 4.4TB and starts at \$3,000. But despite the similar capacities, Dell said it does not see the 745N and NetWin 200 as rivals.

"One of our key goals is to offer enterprise-class functionality at very aggressive price points," said Bruce Kornfield, director of worldwide marketing at Dell. "EMC is well aware of what we're doing."

Because of the vast difference in price, the EMC and Dell devices are targeted at two different markets, said Peter Gerr, an analyst at Enterprise Storage Group Inc. in Milford, Mass. "I see this as Dell attacking the lower-end space," Gerr said.

EMC spokesman Rick LaCroix said Dell will continue to use EMC's hardware for higher-end NAS devices and disk arrays. "The relationship between EMC and Dell is very strong," he said.

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HP's low-end StorageWorks NAS 1200s product line starts at \$2,999 for a 300GB device and can support up to 1TB of internal

storage capacity. Harry Berensrud, director of NAS storage at HP, claimed that Dell's lower entry-level price for the 745N is deceiving because it includes only enough capacity to run Windows.

Berensrud said a more valid comparison would be to HP's NAS 2000s, which supports external storage. Pricing for the 2000s starts at \$8,295 with internal drives and \$13,295 with external ones. "It's comparably priced, if not better priced" than the 745N, he said.

In response, a Dell spokesman said the 745N is priced at about \$2,700 for a full 1TB internal storage configuration and starts at less than \$10,000 with external storage. ■ 45/73

PRODUCT DETAILS

Rank 100-rated device combined for workstation in 10/11/25-in. bay(s) slots.

Runs on Windows. Storage Server 2003 and includes a 300GB or Premium 4 TB enclosure.

Supports as much as 1TB of internal storage and 4TB of external capacity.

Provides data snapshot capabilities through Microsoft's Volume Shadow Copy Service.

Starting price: \$1,299 with 160GB of internal storage.

Oracle Postpones Messaging Upgrade

Oracle Corp. said it now plans to ship a new version of its Collaboration Suite messaging software by year's end, as much as six months behind schedule. The upgrade, which had been due by midyear, will add instant messaging and other features. Oracle executives said they remain committed to the software despite the delay and a small market share.

Red Hat Reports Big Sales Increase

Red Hat Inc. reported a 43% year-over-year jump in revenue for its fourth quarter, which ended Feb. 28. The company, which was profitable in the quarter, said it sold about 87,000 new subscriptions for its Enterprise Linux operating system.

BY THE NUMBERS	
REVENUE	PROFIT
Q2 FY04	
Q2 FY03	

GNOME Web Server Struck by Disaster

The GNOME Project delayed an upgrade of its open-source desktop software from March 24 to this Wednesday because of an intrusion on its Web server. A member of the group said in an e-mail posting that none of the source code it has released was affected. But he added, the upgrade to GNOME 2.6 was put on hold to give systems administrators time to investigate the incident.

Short Takes

announced the second version of Internal Controls Manager, an application that's designed to help users document their financial controls as part of Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance projects. . . . unveiled two CRM applications tailored for financial services firms and one aimed at universities.

IPOs Hit Governance Pothole ...

... as high-tech start-ups grapple with complex compliance issues that are slowing their efforts to go public. You might not think that it matters much, but without the incentive to **strike it rich on Wall Street**, entrepreneurs and venture capitalists may opt for corporate takeovers as the less onerous way to cash out. That changes the nature of innovation in technology because bigger companies often buy little ones not

to capitalize on new products but simply to squash them so they no longer pose a competitive threat. Now public companies have long been the source of IT's ability to help businesses compete. Think of Intel, Sun, Cisco, Microsoft and others. Without the IPO market, we might still be running CRM on Zilog chips using Hayes modems. Michael Howard, CEO of Qater-Red Technologies Inc. in Cupertino, Calif., observes that in addition to investors demanding better financial performance from pre-IPO companies than ever before, Uncle Sam has tossed a big, expensive compliance burlesque in front of start-ups. "In order to go public today, you also have to be ready to spend millions for governance," he says. Konrad Feldman, the CEO of another pre-IPO company, New York-based ScanSpace Corp., agrees. "The costs of going public late [in the context of an issue because they are costs you can't control]," he says. "You must comply."

Ken Schneider, chief technology officer and vice president of operations at Brightmail Inc. in San Francisco, acknowledges that some start-ups might lack the resources to meet new performance standards. But he adds, "well-managed companies usually have their [compliance] act together before they get to the IPO stage." Brightmail has just filed papers with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to go public. But **going public isn't slowing** antispam work at Brightmail. The next release later this year of its BrightSpam algorithms will be able to detect spam that can trick standard Bayesian filters by inserting "good" words into the tops and bottoms of messages, which is where the filters do their analysis. You can expect less spam as a result.

Serial Success

Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) technology gets a boost on April 5 when Advanced Technology and Systems Co. in Irvine, Calif., releases its L-Series of SATA 15-drive arrays. The arrays offer both Fibre Channel and Ultra SCSI hard connectors. Each SATA drive has a capacity of 120GB. Pricing starts at \$8.855.

The folks at Postini Inc. in Redwood City, Calif., also think they're pretty good at fighting spam. Apparently, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office thinks so, too, because it issued Postini a **pretty broad patent** that will be announced today. According to company founder Scott Petry, the patent,

among other things, grants the company rights over modifying Domain Name System records to redirect e-mail to a managed service provider, as well as an MSP's ability to let end users configure their antispam preferences. Although he says Postini "will not be a predatory patent company," antispam MSP's better take a close look at the patent. Petry believes the patent will give Postini a competitive edge and be seen as a **bonus by Wall Street** when the company files to go public. . . . One of the great start-up success in Silicon Valley, **Judy Katin**, is at it again. She has helped found three successful start-ups — Bridge Communications, Network Computing Devices and Precept Software — and wants to hit the jackpot again as chairman and acting CEO of Precision I/O Inc. in Palo Alto, Calif. Next week, the Redding operation will announce that it has received \$30 million in venture capital. Esrin says Precision I/O software will open the networking-server bottleneck which has emerged with 1 Giga-bit Ethernet and will become **unfathomable with 10 Giga-bit Ethernet**.

The product, which she declined to name, will offload from the operating system the handling of network protocols. Expect more news this summer. **Apple Computer Inc. starts shipping the two-CPU version of its Xserve IU 12.5-in. high server** in April to complement the single-CPU units it began shipping this month. Apple says the combination of its QuickTime Streaming Server software and the Xserve's dual Giga-bit Ethernet and fast FireWire-Connecting Core memory (which wasn't available in previous Xserve servers), plus unlimited user licenses for Mac OS X, will make the server **perfect for large-scale streaming operations** because each Xserve can handle 100MB simultaneous streaming sessions. If only there was something worth watching. **45/750**

Users Applaud, Critique Microsoft CRM

BY MARGI L. SONOINI

A panel of IT managers who are running Microsoft Corp.'s CRM applications said last week that the first release was a good start. But some added that they have hit performance and connectivity bumps.

Microsoft CRM, which began shipping early last year, was relatively simple to roll out and has been stable, said users who spoke during a forum at Microsoft's Confer-

ence 2004 conference here.

But the start-up process hasn't been trouble-free, they said. For instance, Rick Shrum, director of IT for the Seattle SuperSonics and Storm basketball teams, said linking Outlook clients to Version 1.0 of the CRM software over his WAN and synchronizing data was a very slow process.

Shrum said Outlook works better with Version 1.2 of the software, which was released in December and includes a

fast synchronization feature.

Workers at Designer Doors Inc.'s 15 remote sales offices also are having some problems with Microsoft CRM 1.0, said Michael Kruper, information systems manager at the River Falls, Wis.-based door maker. The salespeople connect to the software via a virtual private network but are unable to access CRM data on their PCs, when they go offline. Microsoft's technical support team has tried without

success to resolve the problem, Kruper said.

Microsoft CRM 1.0 was "very strong" for a new code base, said Douglas Burgum, president of Microsoft's Business Solutions unit. Version 1.2 improved the software's stability and performance, he said, adding that Version 2.0 is due within the next 12 months. **45/750**

MORE NEWS

Microsoft is adding mobile CRM support and upgrading three of its ERP lines. **Quicklook 45/500**
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BRIEFS

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MARK HALL • ON THE MARK

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Serial Alignment Technology (SAT) technology gets a boost on April 5 when

Intel's CRM releases its Series of SATA 15-drive arrays. The arrays allow both Fire Channel and UltraSATA host connectors. Each SATA drive has a capacity of 120GB. Pricing starts at \$8.85.

among other things, grants the company rights over modifying Domain Name System records to redirect e-mail to a managed service provider, as well as an ISP's ability to let end users configure their antispam preferences. Although he says Postini "will not be a predatory patent company," antispam MSI's better believe the patent will give Postini a competitive edge and be seen as a bonus by Wall Street when the company files to go public. » One of the great serial start-up execs in Silicon Valley, Judy Estrin, is at it again. She has helped found three successful start-ups — Bridge Communications, Network Computing Devices and Precept Software — and wants to hit the jackpot again as chairman and acting CEO of Precision I/O Inc. in Palo Alto, Calif. Next week, the fledgling operation will announce that it has received \$10 million in venture capital. Estrin says Precision I/O software will open the networking-server bottleneck that has emerged with 1 Gbps Ethernet and will become interoperable with 10 Gbps Ethernet. The product, which she declined to name, will offload from the operating system the handling of network protocols. Expect more news this summer.

» Apple Computer Inc. starts shipping the two-CPU version of its Xserve 1U (1,75-in. high) server in April to complement the single-CPU units it began shipping this month. Apple says the combination of its QuickTime Streaming Server software and the Xserve's dual Gigabit Ethernet and fast Error-Correcting Code memory (which wasn't available in previous Xserve servers), plus unlimited server licenses for Mac OS X, will make the server perfect for large-scale streaming video operations because one Xserve can handle 10,000 simultaneous streaming sessions. If only there was something worth watching. » 4760

Users Applaud, Critique Microsoft CRM

BY MARC L. ROSSINI
ROSSINI@CNET.COM

A panel of IT managers who are running Microsoft Corp.'s CRM applications said last week that the first release was a good start. But some added that they have hit performance and connectivity humps.

Microsoft CRM, which began shipping early last year, was relatively simple to roll out and has been stable, said a user who spoke during a forum at Microsoft's Conver-

gence 2004 conference here.

But the start-up process hasn't been trouble-free, they said. For instance, Rick Shrum, director of IT for the Seattle SuperSonics and Storm basketball teams, said linking Outlook clients to Version 1.0 of the CRM software over his WAN and synchronizing data was a very slow process.

Shrum said Outlook works better with Version 1.2 of the software, which was released in December and includes a

fast synchronization feature.

Workers at Designer Doors Inc.'s 15 remote sales offices also are having some problems with Microsoft CRM 1.0, said Michael Krueger, information systems manager at the River Falls, Wis.-based door maker. The salespeople connect to the software via a virtual private network but are unable to access CRM data on their PCs when they go offline. Microsoft's technical support team has tried without

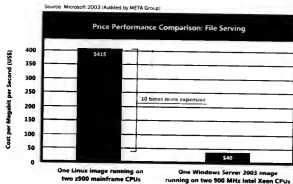
success to resolve the problem, Krueger said.

Microsoft CRM 1.0 was "very strong" for a new code base, said Douglas Burgum, president of Microsoft's Business Solutions unit. Version 1.2 improved the software's stability and performance, he said, adding that Version 2.0 is due within the next 12 months. » 4764

MORE NEWS

Microsoft is adding more CRM support and expanding from its ERP line. »
Qoslink 48000
www.computerworld.com

**WEIGHING THE COST OF LINUX VS. WINDOWS?
LET'S REVIEW THE FACTS.**



Linux was found to be over 10 times more expensive than Windows Server™ 2003 in a recent study. The study, audited by leading independent research analyst META Group, measured costs of Linux running on IBM's z900 mainframe for Windows-comparable functions of file serving and Web serving. The results showed that IBM z900 mainframe running Linux is much less capable and vastly more expensive than Windows Server 2003 as a platform for server consolidation. To get the full study and other third-party findings, visit microsoft.com/getthefacts

Forty Years Later, ADPAC Lives

Featured on the cover of the inaugural issue of Computerworld, the programming language and the software company that developed it have survived against formidable odds. **By Don Tennant**

FORTY YEARS COUNTING

"COBOL, RPG BESTED BY NEW LANGUAGE?" That was the headline on page 1 of Computerworld's inaugural edition on June 21, 1967.

The language in question, called ADPAC, was developed at Applied Data Systems Inc., a San Francisco-based company that this month marked its 40th anniversary. Peter Harris, the creator of ADPAC and founder of the company that subsequently changed its name to ADPAC Corp., calls

himself "America's senior programmer." Harris, now 74 and the company's chief technology officer, recently spoke with Computerworld about what may well be the oldest software company in the world still operating under its founding leadership.

What ever happened to the ADPAC language? It's still widely used. We sold it to hundreds of companies, and we still have a number of them who have some major applications written in ADPAC.

"A number" being how many? I would say a hundred. Travelers, Prudential, Citicorp Corp. — they all had it. I don't know [offhand] which companies are still using it, but I know there are up to a hundred companies paying us annual renewals. We get close to \$1 million a year in annual renewals.



Q&A

You would contend that ADPAC is superior to Cobol, no doubt. Everybody knows that. Technically, there's no question about it. It has more features, functions; it's easier to program in, easier to learn.

Cobol was not very popular in the early

days; it started to gain strength in the 70s.

Is what do you attribute the fact that ADPAC never managed to unseat Cobol? The government. There's no question about it. The federal government said, "All programming for the government will be done in Cobol."

Your company did a lot of Y2K conversion work. At what point did you, as one of the early programming pioneers, realize that there was going to be a problem on Jan. 1, 2000? I wrote letters [to clients] in 1968 and 1978 and 1988. All that time, I wrote

letters, and I got absolutely no interest whatever. All of our [client] companies had ignored the Y2K issue. They were all acting like there was no change of century. I started to call them. I got absolutely no response — no reaction. I couldn't convince anybody to do any work on it. I'm talking about Aetna, Travelers, Prudential, you name it — big corporations. Nobody did anything about it until 1998.

So you foresee this problem as early as 1998? Well, you could see it, yeah. Here I am, thinking I'm in the forefront of software and data processing, and one by one, we're picking up large national accounts, and I'd tell them about this. Zero interest. Even as early as the '90s.

As it turned out, Y2K had a very positive impact on your company as a revenue generator, didn't it? Oh yeah. We went from \$1 million or \$2 million to \$10 million in 1999. Interestingly enough about Y2K, very little of it has actually been converted in databases. The majority of fixes to Y2K was done with what's called windowing. What [technicians] would do is, where they needed a date, they would call in a small routine and modify the date right there and print it in the report. But they never changed the database. And that's still true today.

A [similar] problem coming in is the UPC [Universal Product Code] used for bar codes. It's required to be

COMPUTERWORLD

The Newsweekly for the Computer Community

Vol. 1, No. 1, Circulating Newsweekly, Sat. Feb. 1967

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COBOL, RPG Bested By New Language?

Next Issue: New Month
Will Only Be September

READER'S TABLET

The first issue of Computerworld on June 21, 1967, covered ADPAC.

IDG Marks 40 Years Under Founding Leadership, Too

JUST NINE DAYS before Peter Harris founded ADPAC, Patrick J. McGovern on Feb. 26, 1954, founded International Data Group, Computerworld's parent company. Boston-based IDG, now a global IT publishing and market research firm, is also celebrating 40 years under its founding leadership, with McGovern serving as its chairman.

McGovern spoke with Comput-

erworld last week and shared his perspective on the outlook for the IT community. Excerpts follow.

Do you think offshore outsourcing will have a net positive impact on the U.S. IT industry? Outsourcing will definitely be a benefit to the U.S. IT industry. Outsourcing reflects the globalization of labor. It will take several

decades, but eventually there will be equal pay for equal work all over the world. It is only fair that human beings are rewarded for their work in comparable ways. This process will allow the IT industry to benefit from the most skilled people available at the most competitive rates of compensation.

What is your advice to college-age students who are considering pursuing a degree in computer science but are wary about their employment prospects? I definitely would encourage college-age students to pursue a degree in computer science. Although the market has slowed



McGOVERN

I kept telling everybody, 'There ain't nobody going to change over to Java.' It's a crazy language.

changed by the first day of next year [QuickLink 39121]. And almost no company is moving on it. And I'm talking about large corporations like Target and people in the grocery business that depend upon that bar code. All of their applications are sitting there with eight- or 10-digit codes, and they're going to have to increase it to 14 characters by the first of the year.

How has programming changed as a career over the years? At various times in the past 30 years, Cobol was supposed to die and people lost interest in it. Three or four years ago, it was all going to be Java and big companies were going to change all of their code over to Java. I kept telling everybody, "There ain't nobody going to change over to Java." It's a crazy language. It's more like C++. It's difficult to program, difficult to maintain, who's going to do it? Now, programmers, when they get to school, what do they learn? They learn C++. Where are they going to get a job? They can't get a job until they can boast some Cobol experience.

The software employment situation is going to come back. The first people who

will be hired will be people who know Cobol—not Java and not C++. The big mainframes are virtually 100% in Cobol. Some of them are in PL/I, and we have a translator from PL/I to Cobol. We can't sell it because PL/I shops are fanatically in love with PL/I. It's a personality issue. When you learn PL/I, you don't want to learn or think about anything else.

What is your view on the offshore outsourcing of programming work, and what does it mean for the future of programming as a career in the U.S.? I'm not sure that big corporations want people trained in beautiful downtown Indis dialing into their mainframe in New York City. I don't think their going to be as much offshoring as a lot of people think. Big companies regard their software as very proprietary—very personal and very home-owned. Moving it and training people in India and that area I don't think is their cup of tea.

Does ADPAC send any programming work offshore? No. We have very specialized people. Remember, practically all the services and programming we provide are done with automated tools. We have some automated tools for processing mainframe Cobol. Here's a crazy example: We just submitted a bid to the state of California. They will not accept fixed-price bids. All of our bids are fixed-price. Why? Because we use our software. We do in a day or a few hours

What single quality has your experiences shown to be the most important one for an IT professional to possess in order to be successful? I've found that there are actually two. One is the ability to relate well with their clients so that they can set expectations that are closely matched to achievable reality. The other is persistence—never getting discouraged or giving up, but pushing ahead to get to a successful conclusion.

—Don Tennant

ADPAC Apps Still Going Strong, User Says

how long his company has been using the ADPAC programming language, and he's unable to give you a precise answer. "Well, I've been here for 34 and a half years, and it was here when I got here," he says. "So I'd say at least 35 years."

Odoms, assistant IS manager at Longview Fibers Co., a paper packaging manufacturer in Longview, Wash., said his company uses ADPAC for batch processing applications on its IBM mainframe. "It's a perfect package for machine file updating from a transaction file," Odoms said. "That's the whole backbone of this particular language, and it does it very well."

And Odoms supported ADPAC Corp. founder

Peter Harris' assertion that ADPAC has advantages over Cobol. "If you were a new programmer and didn't know any languages, I would say ADPAC would be the easier language to learn," he said. "The structure is very similar to RPG."

Although Harris is writing a translator to convert ADPAC to Cobol, Odoms said it's unlikely that Longview Fibers will take advantage of it. "We're eventually going to be replacing the mainframe, and we don't do any new development" on the mainframe, Odoms said. The company has eight programmers who know ADPAC well and can support it for as long as Longview Fibers retains its mainframe, he added.

—Don Tennant

what another company would take a month to do. We can't bid that on an hourly basis, because we'd finish in three days what represents a month or two of work. So when we have bid competitively, we have to bid the month or two of labor. We pick what we think is a winning price, bid it and complete the work in three days.

How do you account for the fact that your company was never acquired? We eventually will be acquired. We're trying to position ourselves for that, now that we're just starting to get profitable again [following a post-Y2K downturn]. Before this, owning a language and owning a compiler and trying to sell it was weird to them. Everybody said, "It's a Cobol world." What we're doing now in preparation for the sale of the company is writing a special translator that translates ADPAC into Cobol. We have a million lines of ADPAC code that maintains all of our systems—our Y2K system, our UPC system is all written in

ADPAC. We have many special processes that we sell, but they're all written in ADPAC. So if we want to sell the company, they're not going to buy it if you need to have an ADPAC programmer. What they want is ordinary Cobol.

When do you expect the company to be acquired? I would say within the next two years. The thing of it is now we're starting to be profitable again, and we like it. When we get the state of California contract, we're going to be very profitable; one more contract, and we're going to be filthy rich.

Suppose three years ago I sold the company for \$6 million. . . I would have put in the stock market. I could have lost my shirt.

Why did you never take the company public? Don't you think you could have made a bundle when the dot-com bubble was intact? Our board of directors, which are very senior people, were not dot-commers. They didn't like the idea, and you had to prove to them that if you're going to go public, you had to be a multimillion-dollar company. Our board never saw that way this soon.

What would you say is the single smartest thing you did during your career? I'm successful because I'm patient. Patience is the key to success.

What's the one thing you'd be most inclined to change if you had to do so? We opened 12 branch offices 20 years ago to support services throughout America. I had to raise a million bucks to do it, and I had to bring in private capital to do it. Three years ago, I bought them all out. And I paid 2 million bucks to do it. I'm not so sure buying out the old stockholders was the right move, because I'd rather have the 2 million bucks.

I don't know that there's anything [else] I'd change. Suppose three years ago I sold the company for \$6 million. What would I have done with it? I would have put it in the stock market. I could have lost my shirt. Because many of my friends did. People I paid that \$2 million to took their money and bought stock. I have one guy on our board who absolutely went broke.

What's the biggest challenge you face now? Having 40 years of these ups and downs. I am now facing a tremendous up. Usually, a company sells for four to six times its revenue. When we get to be a \$5 million business, which we'll start to approach later this year, that means we could sell the company for \$20 million. What would I do at my age, with all that money? I program 10 hours a day, six or seven days a week. I still work hard at it. So the challenge is, I'm going to face that opportunity. Am I smart enough to deal with it? I don't know. **C 45057**

down in the last three years because of the bursting of the Internet bubble, it is now entering a growth phase, which should continue for the next 12 to 15 years. Currently, the worldwide IT market is about \$5.3 trillion, and it will grow to \$8 billion by 2020. The billion users of IT devices and systems today will grow to 3 billion users by 2020, virtually 50% of the world population. This will create great employment opportunities for IT professionals in the years ahead.

“

How has programming changed as a career over the years?

What is your view on the offshoring of programming work, and what does it mean for the future of programming as a career in the U.S.?

Does ADPAC send any programming work offshore?

How do you account for the fact that your company was never acquired?

What single quality has your experience shown to be the most important one for an IT professional to possess in order to be successful?

Q: I am a 30-year-old male with a BS in computer science from a top-tier university. I have worked for several years in the software industry, primarily in the area of database management and systems administration. I am currently looking for a new challenge and am interested in learning more about the opportunities available in the field of artificial intelligence and machine learning. Could you provide some guidance on how I might best prepare myself for such a role?

A: Artificial intelligence and machine learning are rapidly growing fields with many opportunities for professionals with your background. To prepare yourself for such a role, I recommend focusing on acquiring advanced skills in areas such as deep learning, natural language processing, and computer vision. Additionally, gaining practical experience through projects or internships in these domains would be highly beneficial.

D. K. Ramesh

ASK DALE ODOMS: How long has your company been using the ADPAC programming language, and he's unable to give you a precise answer. "Well, I've been here for 34 and a half years, and it was here when I got here," he says. "So I'd say at least 35 years."

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—Don Fennell

When do you expect your company to be acquired?

“

BRIEFS

Cisco to Acquire Security Vendor

Cisco Systems Inc. said it plans to buy full ownership of Riverhead Networks Inc., a developer of network security technology in Cupertino, Calif., for \$39 million in cash. Riverhead makes software that's designed to protect networks against denial-of-service attacks and other threats. Cisco, which already owns 10% of Riverhead, said it expects to complete the acquisition by the end of next month.

VA Taps HP to Support System

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs awarded Hewlett-Packard Co. a 10-year, \$784 million contract to support and maintain the clinical and administrative system used at the agency's 170 medical facilities. The deal expands on a series of nine-year contracts HP has held since the early 1990s. The system HP supports, known as VISTA, is tied to 21 networks at the VA operates.

AT&T Speeds Up VoIP Development

AT&T Corp. said it's accelerating a rollout of additional voice-over-IP services aimed at corporate users. The company by year's end will add VoIP-enabled options for users of its managed data communications and virtual private network services. AT&T also said it will offer VoIP applications for call centers, remote workers and IP Center networks, with trials due to begin by midyear.

Short Takes

CISCO announced a set of IP-based technologies that support streaming video and video-on-demand applications for corporate users. . . . Paris-based GROUPE BULL said it has signed a deal to bundle server virtualization software made by EMC Corp.'s VMMWARE INC. unit with its GCOS 7 line of mainframes.

Sarbanes-Oxley Sparks Forensics Apps Interest

Vendors offer monitoring tools to help identify incidents of financial fraud

BY THOMAS HOFFMAN

MOST COMPANIES working on Sarbanes-Oxley projects are focused on documenting their internal controls to meet the compliance deadlines that came taking effect late this year. But the law's requirements are generating interest in using computer forensics tools to help identify potential cases of financial fraud.

For example, Avery Dennison Corp. is piloting software announced last week by Oversight Technologies Inc. that can be used to monitor finance systems for irregular transactions. Mark Van Holsbeck, director of enterprise security at Avery Dennison, said the software should reduce the amount of time workers at the Pasadena, Calif.-based maker of adhesive products now spend poring over printouts of financial data to determine whether any information has been altered or corrupted. Avery Dennison's use of the Oversight tool wasn't driven by the mandates of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, Van Holsbeck said. But the technology should help the company satisfy components of the financial reporting law, he added.

Similar Conclusion

Other users are expected to come to the same conclusion about computer forensics tools that can track how data is used and modified. Meta Group Inc. analyst John Van Decker said he expects to see an uptick in forensics technology investments related to Sarbanes-Oxley starting this summer. And Michael Krummensen, an analyst at Forrester Research Inc., estimated that about a third of the clients he works with have

put an investigative response plan in place, including the use of business intelligence tools and other technologies to monitor ERP and e-mail systems for evidence of potential wrongdoing.

Universal Health Services Inc., a King of Prussia, Pa.-based company that operates hospitals and other medical facilities in various states, already has several fraud-detection systems in place that should now be able to help it meet the mandates set by Sarbanes-Oxley, said CIO Linda Reino.

For example, to prevent altered paychecks from being cashed, Reino said Universal Health has a homegrown sys-

tem running on an IBM AS/400 server connected to applications at the bank that supports Universal's payroll operations.

Manny Abascal, a partner at Latham & Watkins LLP in Los Angeles, said that continually reviewing financial data will be a key facet of Sarbanes-Oxley compliance.

"Some companies are thinking ahead so that if they find themselves in this position [where fraud is suspected], they're better able to find the data," he said.

Pricing for Oversight's monitoring tools starts at \$85,000 and, depending on the number of end users, can go up to about \$200,000, according to CEO Patrick Taylor.

Other vendors of forensics tools include Guidance Software Inc., Consult Risk Management Inc. and Admark Tech-



Tracy Austin says Mandaley doesn't count as a win for forensics.

Software Emerges for Retaining System Log Data

Until recently, there have been few options available for users looking for ways to store system log data to comply with laws on retaining records and controlling access to data. But that's starting to change.

San Francisco-based Admark Technologies the week will introduce a new version of its specialized database for log information, with new features designed to address the data-retention requirements of laws such as Sarbanes-Oxley, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

Omnisight 2.0 will let companies collect, compress, store and review event data collected from an array of systems and security devices, said Kevin Harshman, director of product security at Admark. The captured informa-

tion can include application and transaction logs, Web activities and security event data.

Omnisight also offers capabilities for identifying violations of corporate policies, reviewing suspicious systems activity and performing forensic analysis for security purposes. Harshman said Admark isn't the only vendor offering such tools. Intellicast Inc., a Reston, Va.-based vendor of software for controlling different security incidents, last month added a storage component designed to preserve raw data about security events in a compressed form. Consult Risk Management in Herndon, Va., offers a similar product. Prices for the tools typically start at about \$50,000.

Such capabilities are crucial, said Troy Aswege, assistant vice president of information systems

TYPE

Forensic Firsts

GATHER Input from business and IT managers on the kinds of data that should be monitored for fraud.

DEVELOP an action plan for automating the process of checking options for fraud and storing the results.

GRASP a formal response plan so you're not caught off-guard if fraud is identified.

nologies Inc., which this week plans to announce upgraded software for storing system log data (see story below).

Mandaley Resort Group in Las Vegas provides gaming agencies with information to demonstrate its data-protection procedures. But CIO Tracy Austin said those efforts haven't used computer forensics, and the hotel and casino operator hasn't made plans to invest in the tools to aid in Sarbanes-Oxley compliance. For now, Mandaley "is primarily focused on documenting internal controls," Austin added. **C 45776**

at Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Dakota.

As a Medicare provider in 12 states, the Fargo-based health care organization has to retain certain types of log data for varying lengths of time. It's now using Admark's software to collect the required information from its mainframes and switches, and PCs and Web servers.

"We're talking about thousands upon thousands of transactions daily," Aswege said. "Without something like this, I'm not sure how we would be able to do it."

Michael Krummensen, an analyst at Forrester Research, said compressing terabytes of raw log data to a fraction of its original size is much less costly and more efficient than storing it in traditional relational databases.

—Jalmar Jajgar



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Continued from page 1

Clarke

and A. Clarke, the Bush administration's former top adviser on cybersecurity, faulted the government's inability and cultural reluctance to share critical intelligence data. Those faults allowed key clues to al-Qaeda's plans to go unnoticed, he claimed.

And in an exclusive interview with Computerworld after the hearing, Roger Cressey, Clarke's longtime deputy at the White House, said there are indications that the same problems are beginning to surface again.

In his book *Against All Enemies* (Free Press, 2004), Clarke writes of the FBI's lack of an IT infrastructure. "There was no way for one agent to know what information another agent had collected, even in the same office," he wrote.

"Local police departments... had far more advanced data systems than the FBI."

That lack of IT support at the FBI played a direct role in



RICHARD A. CLARKE claims that an inadequate IT infrastructure at the FBI helped two 9/11 hackers with known al-Qaeda links get into the U.S.

allowing at least two of the Sept. 11 hijackers, who were known by the FBI to have had links to al-Qaeda, to enter the U.S. undetected by either Clarke's office or the CIA, according to Clarke.

"In retrospect, for [the FBI] to have had this information somewhere in the FBI and not told me I will find absolutely incomprehensible," Clarke told the commission, adding

that he has a complete lack of confidence in the agency. Samuel Berger, President Clinton's former national security adviser testified earlier in the day that "the mechanisms of information sharing within the FBI and between the FBI and the rest of the government were even worse than I thought they were."

The FBI's inability to share data was in stark contrast to

other agencies that routinely filled his secure e-mail in-box with hundreds of reports daily, Clarke said. Perhaps more important, Cressey says that while there was an initial period after Sept. 11 during which the FBI was improving its capabilities, agents and intelligence officials are now telling him that they're starting to see "a retrenchment" into old habits. "The walls that came down after 9/11 seem to be going up again," he said.

Conflicting Outlooks

Although the hearing was flush with partisan attacks against Clarke's alleged hidden motives for releasing his book—a scathing critique of the Bush war cabinet—during the presidential campaign, Clarke stayed on message, claiming that his attempts to raise awareness of the terrorist threat were repeatedly stymied.

At one point, he said, he became so frustrated with the cultural and political obstacles to improving homeland security and data sharing that he

asked to be reassigned to the newly created position of adviser to the president for cybersecurity.

"I thought cybersecurity was... and I still think [it] is—an extraordinarily important issue for which this country is very unprepared," said Clarke. "And I thought perhaps I could make a contribution if I worked full time on that issue."

However, in his book, Clarke hints at a similar feeling of frustration working on cybersecurity issues—a frustration that would lead him and Cressey to "quit the administration altogether."

Cressey said there were "striking similarities" between the frustration he and Clarke felt working on terrorism issues and the political obstacles they eventually came up against working on cybersecurity. "The watering down of the National Strategy [to Secure Cyber Space] was further confirmation that some people just were not serious about making this a priority," Cressey said. **■ 45781**

Continued from page 1

BrainShare

here last week. The stack includes file, print, storage, directory, Web development and other services [QuickLink 37843].

The company also announced the availability in mid-April of an open beta of ZENworks 6.5 to manage both Windows and Linux desktops.

The event's 6,000 attendees appeared to be overwhelmingly supportive of Novell's adoption of Linux. Older NetWare users said they came to the show to learn about the new Linux management and operating system capabilities now being offered by Novell, while many younger Linux developers said they were glad to have Linux distributed by a major vendor with global

sales and service forces.

Dale Llewellyn, manager of enterprise applications at SPK Corp., said the Charlotte, N.C.-based industrial products manufacturer next month will deploy Novell software on 27 Linux-based servers. The \$2 million project, in which SPK will use Novell's iSeries and Extend products for secure identity management, is

expected to lower the company's IT administration costs, he said.

The directory services servers at SPK run on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1, but so eventual migration to OES is "not out of the question," Llewellyn said. OES will run the SUSE Linux kernel (that Novell gained with its acquisition of SUSE Linux AG last January [QuickLink 42574]).

SPK acquired 26 businesses last year and sought a cost-effective way to integrate operations, including 40 ERP

systems, with a focus on secure identity management, Llewellyn said.

Brian Moss, senior systems engineer at Cardinal Glass Industries Inc. in Eden Prairie, Minn., said he came to BrainShare to learn all he could about the open-source MySQL database, which he wants to use to replace Microsoft Corp.'s SQL Server as a means of lowering costs. The glass manufacturer has about 80 servers running NetWare and Novell ZENworks products that serve 1,000 employees, he said.

"I just hope Novell will keep going with this Linux vision," said Moss, who began using NetWare in the 1980s. "It's definitely positive."

Fredrik Carlsson, an integrator at Itech Network AB in Gothenburg, Sweden, took note of the young faces of the Linux developers at the conference and commented on how they and the Linux products are already helping revitalize Novell. "I'm here to learn anything

I can about Linux," Carlsson said. "Linux is a good direction and is a really nice mix for the NetWare crowd. NetWare is clean and cheap, and my customers are always asking why the Windows clients have to be so expensive."

According to Novell CEO



6,000 attendees, all and young alike, appeared to be overwhelmingly supportive of Novell's adoption of Linux.

Jack Messman, the company was able to advance the delivery of what had previously been called NetWare 7.0 by a full year because of the resources it gained with the acquisitions of SUSE Linux and Linux desktop vendor Ximian Inc. Those acquisitions made available more than 200 additional developers to port Novell applications to the Linux kernel, Messman said.

Pricing for OES won't be announced until late this year. However, Novell spokesman Bruce Lowry said existing NetWare maintenance and upgrade protection plan customers will be entitled to SUSE Linux Enterprise Edition.

Pricing on ZENworks 6.5 won't be disclosed until sometime after the public beta is released, Novell officials said. The update will provide Ximian's Red Carpet Enterprise and ZENworks Patch Management in one package for Windows and Linux desktop and server management. **■ 45783**

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MARYFRAN JOHNSON

No More IT Projects

NO MORE WHAT? Have I lost my mind? No, just my tolerance for the stigma of slapping an "IT" label on projects that would be far better served by more accurate, less legacy-

driven descriptors. Such as? How about "customer project," "supply chain project" or "process improvement project"?

Call it whatever fits best, as long as you avoid that dreaded tech label that continues to wall IT off from the business, making senior executives ask, "Why does this cost so much?" instead

of, "What value are we getting here?" We need to be moving briskly toward the day when business people stop viewing IT as a cost center and a resource albatross and see it for what it truly can be: a creator of value and a driver of change.

Yet bridging the communication gap between business folks and IT people seems to be a never-ending tale of two steps forward and three steps back. That's what I felt like to me last week, as I was reading yet another of those maddening stories about how IT and the business still can't get their alignment act together [QuickLink 45598]. I swear we've written at least one of those stories every year since Noah led that first pair of arkward out of the data center and onto the ark.

This latest alignment lament surfaced in a survey of 200 IT managers by Deloitte Consulting and IDC Research Services Group (a Computerworld sister company). It found that a pitiful 10% of them feel that their companies are "extremely successful" at aligning IT plans with corporate strategies. And 65% of the survey respondents voiced complaints about the business folks failing to communicate with them.



Maryfran Johnson is a senior editor at Computerworld. You can contact her at mjohnson@computerworld.com.

Fortunately, there are some hopeful signs of change under way, which I saw firsthand last week at the Houston CIO Executive Summit. More than 400 CIOs and senior IT executives gathered to talk about leadership and the business alignment issues around IT governance, regulatory compliance, security and project

management.

"We don't have technology projects, because all of our projects have elements of technology in them," said Deborah Dinsmore, senior vice president and CIO at Sterling Bank, who spoke on a panel at the conference. "The business units own the projects."

The same is true at Houston-based Smith International, which supplies products and services to oil and gas companies. CIO Jim Stanley

said he makes a point of tying all of his technology spending to tangible assets and benefits. "We've been successful at getting the business to see technology as assets," he said. "When you look at it that way, you're deciding if the investment is worth it — or if you're throwing your money away."

At Burlington Resources, one of Houston's largest oil and gas companies, CIO Rick Diaz also considers it vital to move IT "beyond project oversight" and align it with the complex decision-making processes that drive the entire business. "IT projects are business projects, and they need to compete with each other and with the alternatives," Diaz noted. "Our governance council understands they can spend on IT or on a drilling project. What they have to ask is, 'What will be more transformational for the company?'"

And that's exactly the question you want business executives to be asking about IT spending. Now, maybe it sounds like a minor move, this title tweak from "IT project" to "business project." But the battle to align IT and business is being fought one company, one project, one IT success story at a time. Why not get started now? **C 45747**



PIMM FOX

Start With Strong Contracts

SO YOU THINK you don't need legal advice. You're producing IT products and services, and you're reeling in customers. High fives and champagne all around.

But you're no lawyer, and you may not be aware that faulty software, a hum Web site or a clunky multimedia application can land you a hefty lawsuit.

You need to protect yourself with contracts that have terms that guard against problems before they happen. Inadequate or nonexistent liability limitation can be a minefield. Four major areas typically trip up IT companies, according to



Pimm Fox is a freelance writer in Santa Barbara, Calif. Contact him at pfox@earthlink.net.

Simon Halberstam, a London-based lawyer who specializes in IT. First, imagine what things a customer might claim have gone wrong with your work. Your goal in constructing a contract should be to reduce liability if your software malfunctions. You don't want to be held responsible for customers' lost business or for third-party lawsuits.

The second area involves potential investors, who will perform rigorous due diligence. Part of that will involve looking over your customer contracts. If you're legally exposed, your chances for getting funding could be hurt.

Third, board members and top executives need indemnity insurance. But without the right contracts to guard the company, getting indemnity insurance may be difficult.

Finally, the legal work-around that many high-tech firms take won't stick. Borrowing contracts or cutting and passing contracts from one IT segment to another are plain dumb tactics. You'll find out how dumb when you're sued and your lawyer tells you your contracts are out of date.

By now you're wondering how much this legal armor costs.

Traditional lawyer fees can be a shock, but Halberstam has decided to be an IT entrepreneur himself, offering many of these contracts at reduced rates. A division of his firm, London-based Speecher Grier Halberstam LLP, has developed a Web site (<http://webclaw.co.uk/>) where you can purchase services and contracts. There are different packages depending on the types of advice and contracts you need.

Richard Wall, finance director at Staffordshire, England-based Advanced Network Technologies Ltd., uses Halberstam's online repository for employer contracts, terms and conditions for reseller agreements, protection of intellectual property, and the language in software licenses.

Wall, whose company makes a desktop deployment tool, said he prefers to sign up for a block of legal time that gives him access to Halberstam as well as to the contracts.

"There might be cheaper stuff on the Internet," said Wall, who does business in the U.K. and South Africa, "but I wanted someone who specialized in IT law and was reassured the contracts were current."

Whether you go to the Web or a lawyer, make sure your contracts are as good as your software before you sign up your first customer. **C 45640**

DAVID MOSCHELLA

Two Paths for The Future of Computing

IT WAS ONE of those days when you wonder if you're spending too much time on the conference circuit. The topic seemed important enough: the future of software licensing. But while the vendor panelists were all sufficiently rehearsed, it was obvious that they were struggling to find something new to say.

The lady from Sun predicted that the emergence of a true open-source software stack would eliminate a huge chunk of today's licensing costs. The gentleman from Salesforce.com argued that once software becomes a utility-like service, many of today's software

management problems will simply disappear. Inevitably, the chap from Computer Associates added that because customers like choice, a variety of economic models will surely be required.

All fair enough, but all things you're probably heard before. However, as I started to doodle and examine the ceiling panels, it occurred to me that these themes are actually much more in conflict than they initially appear. While open-source software and utility computing have become the two most heavily promoted trends in IT architecture, I hadn't previously realized how fundamentally at odds these ideas really are.

Consider that the desire for open-source software stems largely from the beliefs that customers often aren't well served by closed, proprietary, single-vendor software and that making source code freely available can result in better, cheaper, more flexible products. In contrast, the argument for utility computing is based on the assumption that customers should be shielded from the underlying complexity of software whenever possible. Effective



for-friendly vision, where suppliers are largely responsible for technology development and delivery.

Stated bluntly, in a services-driven environment, there would be little real need for the open-source endeavor. Vendors would be able to afford expensive development terms and proprietary innovation, since the cost of this work could be spread across a large number of customers. Conversely, the more the open-source model succeeds, the more likely it is that customers will keep their IT work in-house, to the clear detriment of utility-style providers.

Of course, it's hardly surprising that, other than Microsoft, virtually

businesses should use applications, not tinker with programs.

These two philosophies suggest sharply different future scenarios. The open-source community believes that by banding together, the world's programmers can break the hold suppliers have traditionally had over the IT business, greatly reducing both software licensing and switching costs. Utility computing presents a much more ven-

all of today's leading IT vendors—IBM, Sun, Hewlett-Packard, Oracle—enthusiastically support both models. Naturally, they want to shape each approach to their advantage. Thus, as a rule, they support open-source initiatives in those areas where they don't have a strong market position and promote utility computing where they do. Why would they behave otherwise?

Consequently, the real question is which of these two visions IT customers will find more attractive. In the end, neither will be an absolute winner, but the market impact of each will likely vary depending on the time frame. Over the next few years, the open-source community will prove to be the much more vital force, and the utility/gird concept will be criticized for its excessive supplier bias. However, a decade from now, the services model might well dominate, with open-source activity looking increasingly like a legacy domain.

Sometimes the best thing about a conference is simply the time you get to think. **C 45170**

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READERS' LETTERS

Thanking Outsourcing's Human Element

GAMING YOU for publishing the article "Outsourcing Outsourcing: Possess Privacy Perils" (QuickLink 44880). Organizations and their executives organized by "industry trends" continue to overlook the many hidden costs and risks of outsourcing, both domestic and offshore. One significant risk absent from the article is the responsibilities that the offshore outsourcing presents to conducting background checks, which are done seldom enough in North America, let alone in other countries.

Being able to ascertain precisely who will have access to critical, confidential and private information is vital to being able to protect that information. Background checks can reveal important indicators of a person's motives and character that ought to enter into the equation when evaluating outsourcing opportunities and risks. Trying to conduct background checks of individuals in another country with very different

laws, cultural expectations and business models amplifies the risks to information in the hands of third parties. Contractual obligations between corporate entities are certainly necessary, but contracts are hardly sufficient to protect against the human element, whether it's the owners and executives of a hired third-party company or the employees and contractors working for that company.

Sharon Polsky
President, Project Scope Solutions Group, Calgary, Alberta,
info@projectscope.com

The Real Drivers

SORRY, MR. CLINE, it's not that the primary forces are overblown but that the technology industry tends to focus on, well, technology (i.e., the RFID Privacy Scare is Overblown). QuickLink 44795). The result is that they allow technology, and not society, to drive decisions.

My firm deals with tens of thousands of customers. I can assure you that they have privacy concerns. Whether we think they are real or not is immaterial.

Bruce Beyco
Director, MIS, Alexandria, Va.

Outsourcing Isn't Always the Answer

EXTANT THINGS, like computer writing and Web development, can be sent offshore, but most large projects that automate business functions are doomed to failure if outsourced. Business operations are too complex to be understood by someone on the other side of the world. Developers must live and breathe with the people they are developing applications for. It's the only way to truly understand how businesses operate. Managers who think otherwise are only deluding themselves.

John Hammer
JA Hammer & Associates,
Syracuse, N.Y.

Resource Request

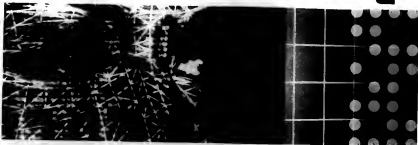
HAMER WITH letter writer Velasco says that the market is very dynamic and we need to continue learn new skills. I only wish that American companies put more emphasis on retraining and returning rather than offshoring to save a few bucks.

Paul R. Dick
Former DMA, Columbia, Ohio,
PaulDick@cslocal.com

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TECHNOLOGY

03.29.04

QUICKSTUDY Data Cubes

A data cube is a type of multidimensional matrix that lets users explore and analyze a collection of data from many different perspectives, usually considering three factors at a time. **Page 32**

SECURITY MANAGER'S JOURNAL Reeling in the Security Recruits

Contrary to his low expectations, some high-quality prospects for security positions show up at a weekend IT recruiting fair held by Vince Tuesday's company. **Page 34**

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"Some pundits - and some technology vendors - assert that DBMSs have become commodities, and that DBMS innovation is either dead or irrelevant. They're wrong."

- Curt A. Monash, columnist, **page 36**



IT'S THREE O'CLOCK on a Friday afternoon, and Tim Hillyard is monitoring an ongoing cyber-intrusion into the network of a major financial institution in the Northeast.

Hillyard, a former U.S. Army intelligence analyst, leads a team of a dozen cybersecurity analysts, all of whom are monitoring similar attacks. But neither Hillyard nor his analysts work for the financial firm that's being targeted. Hillyard is a team leader at Symantec Corp.'s Security Operations Center (SOC) in Alexandria, Va. And the financial institution does not even know that anything unusual is happening.

Hillyard stares at a row of computer screens, all of which display a software application known as the Analyst Response Console (ARC). The color-coded user interface provides alerts and data to help analysts focus on the most critical events at any given moment. Working through the interface, the team of analysts then either enters recommendations that appear immediately in a client's Web portal or advises an engineer to block specific traffic on a client network.

"We bring in the source IP address, the source port, the destination IP address, destination port, protocol and the rule option," explains Hillyard as he responds to the attack in real time. "What I'm looking for are a few key things, such as what direction is the traffic going. Just by looking at the ARC dashboard, I can tell that this attack is an inbound attack on Port 135. Then I can actually look at the rule settings for the firewall to see what it did."

Fortunately for the financial institution under attack, the traffic was dropped at the firewall. But what if the traffic had been allowed into the network? According to Hillyard, he could have then drilled into the raw data being captured by the client's intrusion-detection system.

"This is the data that is flying across the wire in real time," he says as he digs through the packet data displayed on the screen. In this case, he finds the code word *mrow*, which indicates the presence of the Blaster or Welchia worm. "If this traffic had been accepted, I could immediately open up an event ticket and assign it to the engineers to block the traffic and alert the client."

This process is repeated hundreds of times a day at the Symantec SOC — one of several such facilities used to manage security for customers in 65 countries. A relatively small cadre of security experts in each center is using cutting-edge technology to bolster security and expand the capabilities of Symantec's customers around the world. Three shifts of ap-

Continued on page 26

FRONTLINE

An inside look at how one of Symantec's security operations centers protects clients from cyberattacks.



SETTING NEW NETWORK
SECURITY PRIVILEGES
FOR BGO USERS? THAT'LL
TAKE DAYS...WEEKS...



Networks that Know

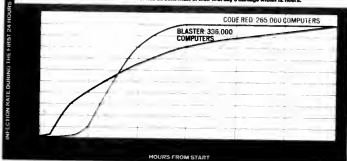
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BLASTER, SLAMMER AND CODE RED GROWTH OVER DAY 1

This graph illustrates how quickly analysts at Symantec's SOC must react when a serious virus infects the Internet. Code Red, Blaster and Slammer had all done most of their first day's damage within 12 hours.



(Continued from page 25)

presumably a dozen analysts, and an equal number of security engineers, monitor more than 200 million alerts and device logs for 100 computers, many of which are among the biggest names in the Fortune 500. To protect against the threat of social engineering, Symantec declines to reveal the exact number of analysts on each shift.

MISSION CONTROL

Technology is what makes it possible for a staff of a few dozen to monitor vulnerabilities and attacks and to alert so many customers simultaneously within Symantec's service-level promise of 15 minutes.

A 4TB online data repository enables a relatively small group of analysts to continuously study attack trends across the entire Internet. Data from Symantec's more than 20,000 points of presence on the Internet floods into the database, where it's crunched and analyzed for virus, worm and other attack trends before major problems can arise.

"We've created a neighborhood-watch program across the Internet so that if you do something against one of my customers, I can flag you globally across my entire client base in an automated manner as a known bad offender," says Armit Geyer, vice president of managed security services at Symantec and manager of the SOC.

This proprietary capability, which has been developed in-house by Symantec's 30 software developers, extends the expertise of client companies by providing deep correlation technologies that enable real-time analysis of the data being monitored by the security devices, Geyer says. "Then offers clients a greater degree of security than they could ever do on their own," he says, adding that most

companies don't have the resources to gather and analyze that much data. "And that's the value of managed security services to add intelligence to the real-time aspect of computer security," says Geyer.

Visiting the Symantec SOC is a little like venturing aboard the starship Enterprise. Visitors pass through a secure circular outer chamber and then enter biometric identifiers and personal identification codes just to gain access to the client viewing area, located behind a large window.

The centerpiece of the mission-control area is a large, rotating digital globe that provides real-time data on every country in which Symantec sensors are recording aberrations in Internet traffic that are targeting its clients' networks. The feeds are color-coded from yellow to red, signaling progressively greater levels of standard deviation in the amount of traffic from a particular country.

A number posted to the right of each country name indicates the number of unique IP addresses from which the SOC has recorded attacks during the past 24 hours. The system then maintains a running average for 30 days. This enables Symantec to advise its clients when they should block traffic from a particular part of the world.

Security engineers positioned in the center of the mission-control area act as remote administrators, conducting patch and performance management for clients. In many cases, they have control of the client's security devices, such as firewalls and intrusion-detection systems, and they can make configuration changes in real time when necessary.

In addition to broadcasting news feeds from CNN, rotating screens to the right and left of the control room

show different attack patterns that are occurring at various customer sites. Engineers sit in the middle, surrounded by analysts who are alerted every time a spike in a particular type of traffic is detected.

"The technology normalizes, strips down all of the data to its bare essentials and then passes through a process of collating, aggregating and mining it so that an analyst sees simply the results of that data mining," explains Geyer.

THE INTERFACE

Symantec has developed and deployed a variety of mechanisms for communicating threat information to customers and for ensuring that their client communications can be authenticated.

For example, automated text-to-voice alerts allow for notification in less than 15 minutes of a client company's entire global customer base and its registered points of contact for emerging threats. In addition, companies can receive e-mails about emerging threats with links to customized Web portals that provide more-detailed information. The Web portals, in turn, receive all of the current posted warnings, the Symantec Response team's analysis of the emerging threats, and recommendations for action.

RNA Security Inc. ID tokens authenticate client access to the Web portals, which allow clients to further restrict and customize access based on workgroup. The same secure tokens are used through the phone system, which provides each analyst with a pop-up window on his computer that provides proof of authentication.

THE BIG PICTURE

Real-time analysis and early warning are big selling points for managed security services such as Symantec's. Just as nothing an analyst does or types is allowed to disappear into the ether — every keystroke is recorded — so it is with the seemingly harmless events around the Internet that may eventually emerge as the next major worm or virus outbreak. Even minor events in distant parts of the world are monitored and studied for their potential effects on Symantec's customers.

Carilyn Arnold is one of the global security analysts who performs such investigations. She says it's her job to "look at the forest" — as opposed to the individual trees that represent customer networks and systems. And that type of analysis is used to alert companies to potential problems, such as virus and worm outbreaks, sometimes weeks in advance of vulnerability announcements by software vendors.

Today, Arnold is keeping tabs on a spyware worm that uses a freeware tool called NetDevil to remotely control systems. "Its intent is to propagate itself like any other worm, but it's only doing it in a very selective manner," explains Arnold. "It's kind of like being a bank robber and targeting only banks where you see a robbery in progress. That's a change from worms in the past. The worms that we're seeing now have auto-update features and are designed to evade massive command-and-control networks."

And what about yesterday's worms, such as Code Red and Blaster? They're still alive and well and propagating, says Arnold. "It's like a human virus," she says. "Nothing ever really dies." ■ 45487

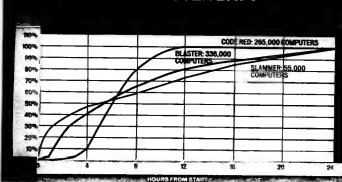


GRANT O'LEARY, vice president of managed security services at Symantec, took over for Armit Geyer, who joined the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Geyer is analysts monitor security for 600 clients from an Alexandria, Va.-based operations center.

MORE ON THREATS

For more Internet security information, visit our Web site.

QQuickLink 45485
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GROWTH OVER DAY 1

Continued from page 23

approximately a dozen analysts, and an equal number of security engineers, monitor more than 200 million alerts and device logs for 600 companies, many of which are among the biggest names in the Fortune 500. To protect against the threat of social engineering, Symantec declines to reveal the exact number of analysts on each shift.

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"We've created a neighborhood-watch program across the Internet so that if you do something against one of my customers, I can flag you globally across my entire client base in an automated manner as a known bad offender," says Grant Geyer, vice president of managed security services at Symantec and manager of the SOC.

This proprietary capability, which has been developed in-house by Symantec's 30 software developers, extends the expertise of client companies by providing deep correlation technologies that enable real-time analysis of the data being monitored by the security devices, Geyer says. "This offers clients a greater degree of security than they could ever do on their own," he says, adding that most

companies don't have the resources to gather and analyze that much data. "And that's the value of managed security services: to add intelligence to the real-time aspect of computer security," says Geyer.

Visiting the Symantec SOC is a little like venturing aboard the starship *Enterprise*. Visitors pass through a secure circular outer chamber and then enter biometric identifiers and personal identification codes just to gain access to the client viewing area, located behind a large window.

The centerpiece of the mission-control area is a large, rotating digital globe that provides real-time data on every country in which Symantec sensors are recording aberrations in Internet traffic that are targeting its clients' networks. The feeds are color-coded from yellow to red, signifying progressively greater levels of standard deviation in the amount of traffic from a particular country.

A number posted to the right of each country name indicates the number of unique IP addresses from which the SOC has recorded attacks during the past 24 hours. The system then maintains a running average for 30 days. This enables Symantec to advise its clients when they should block traffic from a particular part of the world.

Security engineers positioned in the center of the mission-control area act as remote administrators, conducting patch and performance management for clients. In many cases, they have control of the client's security devices, such as firewalls and intrusion-detection systems, and they can make configuration changes in real time when necessary.

In addition to broadcasting news feeds from CNN, rotating screens to the right and left of the control room

show different attack patterns that are occurring at various customer sites. Engineers sit in the middle, surrounded by analysts who are alerted every time a spike in a particular type of traffic is detected.

"The technology normalizes, strips down all of the data to its bare essentials and then goes through a process of collating, aggregating and mining it so that an analyst sees simply the results of that data mining," explains Geyer.

THE INTERFACE

Symantec has developed and deployed a variety of mechanisms for communicating threat information to customers and for ensuring that their client communications can be authorized.

For example, automated text-to-voice alerts allow for notification in less than 15 minutes of a client company's entire global customer base and its registered points of contact for emerging threats. In addition, companies can receive e-mails about emerging threats with links to customized Web portals that provide more-detailed information. The Web portals, in turn, receive all of the current posted warnings from the Symantec Response team's analysis of the emerging threats and recommendations for action.

RSA Security Inc. ID tokens authenticate client access to the Web portals, which allow clients to further restrict and customize access based on workgroup. The same security tokens are used through the phone system, which provides each analyst with a pop-up window on his computer that provides proof of authentication.

THE BIG PICTURE

Real-time analysis and early warning are big selling points for managed security services such as Symantec's, just as nothing an analyst does or types is allowed to disappear into the ether — every keystroke

is recorded — so it is with the seemingly harmless events around the Internet that may eventually emerge as the next major worm or virus outbreak. Even minor events in distant parts of the world are monitored and stored for their potential effects on Symantec's customers.

Corlenn Arnold is one of the global security analysts who performs such investigations. She says it's her job to "look at the forest" as opposed to the individual trees that represent customer networks and systems. And that type of analysis is used to alert companies to potential problems, such as virus and worm outbreaks, sometimes weeks in advance of vulnerability announcements by software vendors.

Today, Arnold is keeping tabs on a spyware worm that uses a firewall tool called NetDevil to remotely control systems. "Its intent is to propagate itself like any other worm, but it's only doing it in a very selective manner," explains Arnold. "It's kind of like being a bank robber and targeting only banks where you see a robbery in progress. That's a change from worms in the past. The worms that we're seeing now have auto-update features and are designed to create massive command-and-control networks."

And what about yesterday's worms, such as Code Red and Blaster? They're still alive and well and propagating, says Arnold. "It's like a human virus," she says. "Nothing ever really dies." © 45/47

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Sabre's XP Initiative

ment labs of Sabre Airline Solutions, part of Sabre Holdings Corp., a \$2 billion air-travel systems company based in Southlake, Texas. The software development firm has embraced extreme programming (XP), a controversial development framework in which testing precedes coding and programmers work in pairs. Sabre Airline Solutions has 62 software products with 13 million lines of code, and it claims that XP has dramatically boosted both the productivity of its 300 developers and the quality of their work.

For example, fewer than 10 bugs surfaced in Release 10 of its Profit Manager software in the two months after it began shipping to airlines in December 2002. Now, 16 months later, just 100 defects have been found. Release 10 was written in Java, while Release 8 was written in C and C++. But Sabre says it was XP, not Java, that produced the dramatic quality improvements.

And the initial benefits from developing better code may be eclipsed by long-term cost savings, Karandikar says. For Release 10, Sabre assigned just three developers to support 13 customers, while Release 8 required 13 people to support 12 customers.

The evidence is anecdotal so far, but there are enough anecdotes at Sabre to make a compelling case for XP. In another project, the company converted the user interface of its AirServ airline cabin provisioning optimization system

from C++ to Java for the Web, a two-year effort that required rewriting about 100 graphical user interface programs. Programmer productivity jumped 52% — as measured by the

number of labor hours required for each screen — after the development team switched to XP halfway through the project (see chart, next page).

In yet another project, the Host Access Tool, which provides a common application programming interface for accessing legacy host systems and has 15,000 lines of code, was written from scratch using XP practices and has remained bug free in the 20 months since

SABRE TAKES Extreme MEASURES

By using extreme programming practices, Sabre Airline Solutions has reduced bugs and development times for its software products.

By Gary H. Anthes

SABRE AIRLINE SOLUTIONS had many years of experience with its AirFitte Profit Manager, a big modeling and forecasting package that many airlines use to wring more income out of flight schedules. Even so, Release 8 of the software was four months late in 2000 after final system testing turned up 300 bugs. The first customer found 26 more bugs in the first three days of its acceptance testing, and subsequent joint testing by Sabre and the customer uncovered an additional 200 defects.

"Our Sabre person on-site was as upset with the quality as the customer was," recalls Vinit Karandikar, a principal in Sabre's Airline Products Development group. Sabre's experience with Release 8, which had almost 500,000 lines of code, isn't unusual. Software quality guru Watts Humphrey, a fellow at the Software Engineering Institute in Pittsburgh, estimates that commercial software typically ships with one to eight defects per 1,000 lines of code.

But a lot has changed in the develop-

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- Tuesday Welcome Reception

TUESDAY, MAY 25

- 7:00am Buffet Breakfast
- 8:00am Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 8:15am Opening Keynote Presentation
- 9:00am - Noon General Sessions
- Noon Luncheon and Special Presentation
- 1:30pm - 3:30pm General Sessions
- 3:30pm - 5:00pm Concurrent Breakout Sessions
- 5:30pm Solutions Showcase & Expo with Buffet Dinner

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26

- 7:00am Buffet Breakfast
- 8:00am Opening Remarks
- 8:15am Opening Keynote Presentation
- 9:00am - 12:15pm General Sessions
- 12:15pm Solutions Showcase & Expo with Buffet Lunch
- 1:30pm - 3:45pm General Sessions
- 3:45pm - 5:00pm Technology "Spotlight" Innovation on Stage
- 6:00pm Gala Evening

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- 7:30am Buffet Breakfast
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- ☐ Agriculture / Forestry / Fisheries
- ☐ Other

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- ☐ CIO/CFO
- ☐ VP-OM/Executive
- ☐ IT/IT Director/Manager
- ☐ Other R/IT Department Manager/Supervisor
- ☐ Other Corporate/Executive Manager
- ☐ Corporate/Business Staff
- ☐ Consultant (Internal or Other)

Number of employees in your entire organization (All locations)

- ☐ Over 10,000
- ☐ 5,000 - 9,999
- ☐ 1,000 - 4,999
- ☐ 500 - 999
- ☐ Under 500

What is the estimated annual revenue of your entire organization?

- ☐ Over \$10 Billion
- ☐ \$1 Billion - \$9.9 Billion
- ☐ \$500 Million - \$999 Million
- ☐ \$100 Million - \$499 Million
- ☐ \$10 Million - \$99 Million
- ☐ \$1 Million - \$9.9 Million
- ☐ Under \$1 Million

Your organization's annual IT/IS budget for all IT/IS products

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it shipped. Similarly, Sabre's Peripheral Manager, which manages interaction between host systems and peripheral devices, has 28,000 lines of code and has had just four bugs show up in 15 months.

Establishing Best Practices

Sabre Airline Solutions adopted XP in 2001. With its new model, Sabre does iterative development in small, simple steps. The company uses two-week iterations, and customers see a new release every one to three months. Features, called "stories," are expressed in user terms and must be simple enough to be coded, tested and integrated in two weeks or less.

Automated unit tests (against the programmer's criteria) and broader acceptance tests (against customer requirements) must be passed at the end of each iteration before the next can begin. Unit and acceptance tests for each feature are written before the feature is coded. If a developer has trouble writing a test, he doesn't clearly understand the feature.

Actual coding is done in pairs by teams in open labs, promoting collective ownership of code, although individuals sometimes do the simplest tasks. Programmers are re-paired frequently, often every day or two. They sign up for the tasks they want to do and the person they want to pair with.

Every project team has an "XP coach" and an application subject-matter expert called the XP customer. The XP customer stays in or near the programming lab all or most of the time. He decides on and prioritizes product features, writes the stories for programmers and signs off on the results.

"Refactoring" code—rewriting it not to fix bugs or add features but to make it less redundant and more maintainable—is strongly encouraged. Sabre says the concept barely existed at the company before XP because it was too difficult.

Finally, simplicity is paramount. The simplest things are done first, and code is never made more complicated in order to accommodate an anticipated future need that may never materialize.

Brad Jensen, senior vice president for airline product development at Sabre, says the quality improvement comes largely from XP's continuous testing and integration. "Every two weeks what you've completed has got to be production-ready," he says. "You code as you test. You actually write an automated unit test before you code the unit, so if bugs do creep in, you find out about it right then."

Damon Hougland, director of airline products and services, says pair pro-

Adding Up the Savings

HOW PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVED

Sabre's effort to rewrite the GUIs for its AirServ software took off after the company migrated to XP practices; productivity improved by 42%.

Note: Sabre subtracts labor hours, reworking for GUI consistency, learning-curve effects and other factors.

AirServ GUIs	Before XP (2001)	After XP (2002)
GUIs rewritten	97	91
Labor (hours)	23,531	17,276
Hours/GUI	270	190

Productivity gain: 42%

LEAD TIME QUALITY

Using XP cut defects dramatically for three software products.

The biggest program, Profit Manager, in date has one-fifth the number of bugs found in the previous version.

Product	Lines of Code	Released	Defects to Date
Profit Manager Rel. 10	500,000	Dec. 2003	100
Host Access Tool	15,000	June 2002	0
Peripheral Manager	28,000	Dec. 2002	4

Surviving XP Culture Shock

Even the most ardent XP evangelists at Sabre Airline Solutions acknowledge that XP is not for everyone.

"It does an incomplete job," says one who works on product delivery, because private domains can't survive in an XP environment," says Damon Hougland, director of airline product development. "Some of them left the organization, and some stayed and grew."

"When I heard about this, I thought, 'I was so XP, I'm quitting,'" recalls Chris Sheppard, a senior programmer. "The accountability is there, but that's good since you get paid the price just if it and you fix it for the betterment of the team. And it's helped my career; with cross-training, I've learned more than I would have sitting in my cubicle by myself."

However, some of the tenets of XP are counterintuitive. It's important at the outset to

bring in knowledgeable and enthusiastic trainers and coaches, says Brad Jensen, Sabre's senior vice president for airline product development. Sabre contracted Object Mentor Inc. to give developers one-week classes on XP. Object Mentor spent another week sitting with programmers in the development labs.

"I was very skeptical at first," recalls William Williams, a senior developer and XP coach. "Doing a lot of testing was good, but writing the test that was a pain. And the pairing? That was going to slow us down."

But Williams says he was won over by the end of the one-week training class. "What I found first was that we had some junior people on the team and they came up in skills very quickly. So the thing I hadn't read about pairing, I now saw as a huge advantage."

—Gary H. Arthur

programming is hard for some to swallow at first because it suggests that programming costs will double. But the method actually reduces cost, he says, because the extra time it takes to write a line of code is more than offset by the reduced effort required for testing, fixing bugs and maintaining the code.

And, because at least two people know every chunk of software, and because Sabre reassigns and re-pairs people frequently, there is always a backup on hand. "Everyone on the team works on every part of the system," Hougland says. "You have the weaker people paired with the stronger people, and

business knowledge and coding knowledge are transferred very quickly."

Beyond XP

XP doesn't encompass all the practices that a software development organization should follow, Hougland says. "XP really focuses on what [programmers] do," he says. "It doesn't cover the traditional project management you have to do with customers, such as customer communications, and a lot of the testing we do is not covered in XP. A lot of people try XP and fail because they assume that XP will do everything for a development methodology."

Sabre doesn't yet follow XP 100%. XP doctrine says that both unit tests and acceptance tests should be automated. Unit tests at Sabre are conducted with the open-source JUnit testing tool, but many of the more complex acceptance tests are conducted with manual scripts. "We've struggled to automate them, and we have made some progress," Hougland says.

Jensen compares XP to the Capability Maturity Model for Software, saying XP covers many SW-CMM practices. The difference, he says, is that CMM tells organizations what they should do while XP is more oriented to saying how to do those things. "CMM is all about management processes; it's less about technical processes, the techniques of coding," says Jensen.

Jensen, who sponsored the adoption of XP at Sabre Airline Solutions, says he considered using other so-called agile programming methods such as Agile RUP, a version of IBM's Rational Unified Process; Scrum, an iterative, user-oriented methodology; and Feature-Driven Development. "None of them are as fully developed as XP," he says.

Jensen says he especially likes XP because they came to his user terminology rather than the technical jargon of some methodologies. "With XP, we are checking off features and stories that I can understand like a business person," he says. "There's a lot of increased communication between the customer and the development team because everything that's being prioritized is in terms the user can understand."

Jensen acknowledges that his developers deviate somewhat from pure XP practices. Sometimes the XP customer has to travel and can't be in his lab full time, so XP doctrine demands refactoring old legacy code can be extremely difficult; testing isn't as fully automated as XP would have it; and acute deadline pressure from customers can lead to cutting corners.

But when asked if he has reservations about any of the 12 core XP practices, Jensen says, "They are all good practices. The only thing you could possibly argue is whether you really can afford to do all of them all the time. But if there's any compromising, it's not intentional."

Q 45442

SABRE'S BEST PRACTICES

XP practices are just one part of Sabre's development methodology.

QandA link 450533

For a list of XP resources that Sabre's programmers recommend, go to

QandA link 450434

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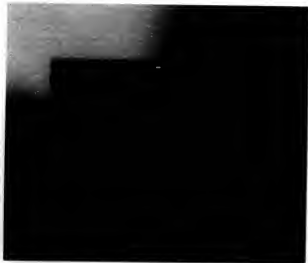
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Data Cubes

DEFINITION

A data cube is a type of multidimensional matrix that lets users explore and analyze a collection of data from many different perspectives, usually considering three factors (dimensions) at a time.

Building a Data Cube

This example uses sales figures from XYZ Co., which makes many kinds of widgets. For each sales transaction, we know four pieces of data:

- Which types of widget were involved (style, color, size and so on)
- Store or sales agent
- Sales amount
- Geographic region or territory

In a real-world situation, we would also know many other data items, including:

- Quantity
- Customer
- Cost to XYZ for each widget
- Order date
- Shipment date
- Method and cost of shipping

Any of these pieces of data can function as a dimension in a data cube. We can take any two dimensions and produce a 2-D table (1). Thus we can correlate or track sales against individual stores or sales agents. Add in a third factor, such as price, and we can produce a 3-D data cube (2) that allows us to see how much each store or sales agent is selling in addition to which type of widget. Shown in geography (3), and we can now see who is selling where.

1

Store/Agent	Sales
United #1	\$300
United #2	\$430
South	\$248
South	\$307

2

Green Square Widgets	South
United #1	\$120
United #2	\$300
United #3	\$50
South	\$150
South	\$90

3

End Cost	United #1	United #2	United #3	South
Green Square Widgets	\$90	\$100	\$45	\$50
Green Round Widgets	\$300	\$190	\$50	\$50
United #1	\$9	\$50	\$50	\$0
United #2	\$228	\$100	\$0	\$0
South	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0
South	\$24	\$0	\$0	\$0

BY RUBENLL RAY

WHEN WE TRY TO extract information from a stack of data, we need tools to help us find what's relevant and what's important and to explore different scenarios. A report, whether printed on paper or viewed on-screen, is at best a two-dimensional representation

of data, a table using columns and rows. That's sufficient when we have only two factors to consider, but in the real world we need more powerful tools.

Data cubes are multidimensional extensions of 2-D tables, just as in geometry a cube is a three-dimensional extension of a square. The word cube brings to mind a 3-D object,

and we can think of a 3-D data cube as being a set of similarly structured 2-D tables stacked on top of one another.

But data cubes aren't restricted to just three dimensions. Most online analytical processing (OLAP) systems can build data cubes with many more dimensions—Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Analysis Services, for exam-

ple, allows up to 64 dimensions. We can think of a 4-D data cube as consisting of a series of 3-D cubes, though visualizing such higher-dimensional entities in spatial or geometric terms can be a problem.

In practice, therefore, we often construct data cubes with many dimensions, but we tend to look at just three at a time. What makes data cubes so valuable is that we can index the cube on one or more of its dimensions.

Relational or Multidimensional?

Since data cubes are such a useful interpretation tool, most OLAP products are built around a structure in which the cube is modeled as a multidimensional array. These multidimensional OLAP, or MOLAP, products typically run faster than other approaches, primarily because it's possible to index directly into the data cube's structure to collect subsets of data.

However, for very large data sets with many dimensions, MOLAP solutions aren't always so effective. As the number of dimensions increases, the cube becomes sparser—that is, many cells representing specific attribute combinations are empty, containing no aggregated data. As with other types of sparse datasets, an analyst can efficiently analyze any or all of those figures for any or all products, customers, sales agents and more. Thus data cubes can be extremely helpful in establishing trends and analyzing performance. In contrast, tables are best suited to reporting standardized operational scenarios. **Q 45401**

Key is a Computerworld contributing writer in Worcester, Mass. You can reach him at rusnak@earthlink.net.

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and joins. This format is likely to be efficient for large data collections, since the tables must include only data cube cells that actually contain data.

However, ROLAP cubes lack the built-in indexing of a MOLAP implementation. Instead, each record in a given table must contain all attribute values in addition to any aggregated or summary values. This extra overhead may offset some of the space savings, and the absence of an implicit index means that we must provide one explicitly.

Other Considerations

From a structural perspective, data cubes are made up of two elements: dimensions and measures. I've already explained dimensions; measures are simply the actual data values.

It's important to keep in mind that the data in a data cube has already been processed and aggregated into cube form. Thus we normally don't perform calculations

QUICK STUDY

within a data cube. This also means that we're not looking at real-time, dynamic data in a data cube.

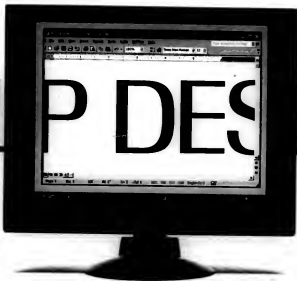
The data contained within a cube has already been summarized to show figures such as unit sales, store sales, regional sales, net sale profits and average time for order fulfillment. With this data, an analyst can efficiently analyze any or all of those figures for any or all products, customers, sales agents and more. Thus data cubes can be extremely helpful in establishing trends and analyzing performance. In contrast, tables are best suited to reporting standardized operational scenarios. **Q 45401**

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HELP DESK



Microsoft IT and employee services had a bright idea. They chose Xerox to manage their imaging and output devices worldwide. Now help desk calls are down. So are costs. There's a new way to look at it.

Microsoft's global print environment was becoming hard to control. Instead of diverting energies from their core competencies to solve the problem, they partnered with Xerox. Xerox recommended an Office Document Assessment (ODA), which uses Six Sigma methodologies. Microsoft's workflow process was examined using ODA metrics, and solutions were customized to fit the needs of Microsoft's IT staff, worldwide employees, and management.

Existing assets were leveraged, and new digital technologies were recommended. Today, Xerox manages all of Microsoft's output devices, both Xerox and non-Xerox. Xerox mans their help desk, which relies on CentreWare® Web device management software to monitor the system 24/7. Uptime is way up. Costs are way down. Help desk calls are fewer, and user satisfaction is higher than ever. To find out what Xerox can do for you, call us or visit our website today.

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Reeling in the Security Recruits

A weekend college recruitment program attracts some top-notch prospects for IT security positions. By Vince Tuesday

LIKE TO THINK OF MYSELF as a dedicated worker, but I do have limits. I don't mind weekend work if we suffer a major incident, but last weekend I was asked to be an assessor for my company's college recruitment program. I suppose I could have declined, but my cooperation was expected. I dragged myself into the office, along with my grumpy attitude.

Our human resources department runs an annual program to recruit IT talent from the best schools. HR reps visit the colleges and administer a long multiple-choice exam to assess candidates' technical, verbal and logical-thinking skills. We then invite the cream of the crop to our offices for a weekend of testing and interviews.

The candidates spent all day Friday taking network, coding and personality tests. Then the candidates with scores in the top 10% were put up in a swanky hotel for the weekend.

Saturday was filled with a series of team-building challenges followed by interviews. My job was to assess the candidates' performance in the team challenges and interview them to see how well they would fit into our company — and my team. I don't have any permanent positions open, but I do have openings for a summer intern and a nine-month placement.

I'm sorry to see the challenges we put the candidates through, but I can say that the teams all faced surprises halfway through so we could see how well they coped

with stressful situations. The team scores they got into the challenges didn't matter. We were looking for individuals who displayed leadership, negotiation ability and sensitivity to others during the team exercises, not the team that achieved the best result. The filtering at the earlier stages worked: the candidates were all frighteningly bright. It

was almost worst missing out on a free weekend to see them perform. But having so many stars on each team also led to friction. They were all pretty nervous, and I suppose the reviewers wandering past with clipboards didn't help.

The teams had a tendency to split into smaller groups of people who agreed with one another rather than reaching a team consensus. I think they worried that if they gave up from their original positions, we'd downgrade them. In fact, the opposite was the case.

After the challenges were over, we interviewed the can-

didates. Each candidate had two interviews with different staffers.

Certainly, these graduates had amazing résumés. I recall how little I'd done when I was leaving college. The bar has risen since those days. All of the candidates had started their own money-spinning projects alongside their studies or worked summers at prestigious companies. One had worked at Sun Microsystems building software development kits, and another had registered patents while working at IBM.

Found Out

Nonetheless, one candidate who had started his own project didn't do well in our interviews. When asked to give an example of a risky decision that didn't work out, he explained that at his start-up, he'd misrepresented early prototypes to customers as finished products but kept getting found out.

When asked how he would motivate team members he didn't have direct authority over, this candidate said shouting and screaming would be appropriate. He didn't make it into the final round, although he might have fit in well with some of our high-powered developers.

For the final round, we sent the candidates home and the IT teams started haggling about which candidate they wanted to hire. I snapped up a superb intern who'll be a great addition to our team. I also put in a bid for a slightly arrogant but astoundingly bright candidate, who I'll call Conner.

Like most prospective employees, Conner was a high-powered developer, but he made it clear in the team exercises that he could accurately

spot the tricks we played on the team. That ability is very useful in security, as you have to be able to guess what an attacker might try next.

The other groups had been put off by his habit of ordering other team members about, but the ability to herd staffers in the right direction was another green light for our IT security interview.

I didn't interview Conner initially, and I didn't know if he wanted to work in security. So HR asked him to stay for the rest of the weekend and meet my team on Monday for further interviews.

I was out of the office, so I left messages for a few staffers to interview him. Looking back, it was a mistake not to be there to introduce him. When I returned, the staffers told me Conner was the weirdest interviewee.

"We were interviewed by Vince over the weekend. How did that go?" the interviewer asked.

"No, I wasn't," Conner replied. True enough, I'd assessed him only from afar.

Looking a little confused, the staffer continued with an easy question: "OK, why do you want to work in IT security?"

"I don't. I'm a developer," he replied. Apparently, HR hadn't told Conner anything about the job, so he didn't realize what the position was or why it might suit his skills.

But with that reply, the door closed on Conner getting into the IT security team. The inability of HR to prepare him and my dropping the ball by leaving it in the hands of others cut short his potential career with us.

Hopefully, the team exercise experience and the morale boost of being invited back for more interviews will stand him in good stead elsewhere. ■

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

This week's journal is written by a real security manager, "Vince Tuesday," whose name and employer have been disguised for obvious reasons. Contact him at vince.tuesday@us.ibm.com, or pen the desktop at vince.tuesday@us.ibm.com. vince.tuesday@us.ibm.com

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SECURITY LOG

Security Bookshelf

How to Break Software Security, by James A. Whitaker and Herbert H. Thompson; Addison-Wesley, 2003.

This book is not a hacker's bible. Rather, it's a useful introduction to the fascinating field of software security testing. While software testing becomes an required feature, security testing considers the unattended things software might do.

The book details 19 categories of attacks that can be carried out against software. Some, like "manipulate the application's registry values," are Windows-specific, but many are not. I found this incredibly useful for writing up a software security testing team within my company, and I would recommend it to any software tester who wants to expand beyond just checking that a specification has been implemented.

— Vince Tuesday

Viral Marketing Bypasses Filters

WebMarketingTest.com has released "Viral marketing software," that the reader says can be used to bypass Web content and spam filters. Other marketers can produce 100 e-mails instantly into the program and after it is moved via Web site downloads or by e-mail attachments. Users who built the software are automatically shown a new message every week for a year, according to the London, U.K.-based company. ReadMail also lets users send messages to friends and colleagues, according to the company. The program sells for \$295.

SECURITY MANAGER'S JOURNAL

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We were looking for individuals who displayed leadership, negotiation ability and sensitivity to others during the team exercises, not the team that achieved the best result.



stop

start



BRIEFS

Enigma App Now Runs on Linux

Enigma Inc. in Burlington, Mass., last week released the latest version of its Enigma 3C service-scheduling and content management application, which will now run on Linux. Version 3.0 Release 2 is designed to help companies deliver parts and maintenance information, including online diagrams and repair manuals, to their service staff members, according to Enigma. Also included in the new version, which starts at \$250,000, is support for IBM WebSphere Application Server Version 5.

Akornix Updates IM Security Product

Akornix Systems Inc. in San Diego has added new dynamic update features to its Erfurter 3.1 instant messaging and peer-to-peer security application, which blocks unauthorized access to IM and P2P networks. The dynamic protocol and program updates will eliminate system downtime and save staff labor time, according to the company. New features also allow Erfurter to keep up with the fast-changing protocol definitions used in the signatures of the major peer-to-peer and instant messaging applications. Pricing for Erfurter 3.1, which is available now, starts at \$1,000 for 50 users.

System Tracks Mobile Assets

Telatech Communications Inc. in Tyler, Texas, has launched a new generation of wireless mobile asset-tracking products with start/stop motion detection. In addition to traditional location-reporting features, these tracking products can notify fleet managers when a trailer is in motion and when it becomes a designated "ghost" (the borders of a specific area, such as a terminal). Telatech said. Pricing for the devices is less than \$250.

CURT A. MONASH

Optimize What You Know About Databases

SOME PUNDITS — and some technology vendors — assert that database management systems have become commodities and that DBMS innovation is either dead or irrelevant. They're wrong. DBMSs haven't stopped

evolving, and they aren't close to being all alike.

In particular, the major relational DBMS vendors are pursuing technical differentiation in three important areas:

Lower-cost analytical processing. DBMS vendors are enhancing their query optimizers to relieve much of the burden on database administrators, as well as to directly improve query performance. They're also improving processing speed through specialized indices and materialized views.

Real-time analytical processing. In some cases, these enhancements make it practical to run analytics straight off a production database, greatly facilitating real-time analysis. This is especially important in CRM, where it allows customer-specific pricing and confirmed product availability. Real-time analytics have also become cost-effective in some supply chain, logistics and portfolio/risk analysis applications.

Nonrelational data types. Specialized data types are crucial to many applications — geographic data for marketing, mineral exploration and homeland security, or genomic data for drug research, for example. Text data is used for a broad range of search and document applications. And among the border of new XML-based applications, a small but significant fraction depends on actual XML data storage.

Much of this differentiation is closely connected to the query optimizer, the brain of a relational DBMS. Any improvement in how a DBMS processes queries — such as better parallelism, a new kind of index or a new kind of data type — must be understood by the optimizer, or the DBMS can't take



advantage of it.

All optimizers are not created equal, and understanding what a particular one does and doesn't do gives a lot of insight into the capabilities of the overall DBMS. So to understand differences among DBMSs, it's useful to know a bit about how optimizers work.

For each query, the optimizer determines which indices and table columns should be read and joined,

what kinds of joins should be used and in what order the joins should be performed. Modern query optimizers are all cost-based, i.e., the optimizer estimates the cost of each operation contained in each reasonable query path, adds them up and chooses the cheapest path. Costs are computed for I/O, in-memory processing and interprocessor communication, based on summary statistics about the distribution of specific values in the underlying data.

Unfortunately, these estimates aren't perfect, so optimizers often fail to find the best query plan. Database administrators then need to laboriously hand-optimize SQL code or optimizer parameters. In response, DBMS vendors are rolling out a slew of enhancements that help find and fix the worst of suboptimized queries. And in another major aid to database administrators, optimizers are being exploited to recommend new indices and other database-tuning choices, traditionally the province of third-party tools.

The most direct benefits of better optimizers are faster queries and lowered database administrators costs. But equally crucial are the advanced access methods that optimizers enable. For starters, every major enhancement that

lowers the cost of analytical processing depends on added intelligence in the optimizer. There are plenty of those; top-end DBMSs are replete with bit-maps, star-schema indices and more exotic aids to complex data-warehouse-style queries.

Most important over time may be materialized views, supported by IBM, Oracle and Microsoft alike. These are precomputed query results, stored like actual tables and typically updated on a near-real-time basis. In principle, materialized views can support efficient analytic queries from within online transaction processing databases in near real time without badly affecting OLTP performance or copying or hiding the underlying transactional data. However, their widespread use depends upon optimizers that, at a minimum, can recognize views already created or, better yet, create new ones where appropriate.

Support for nonrelational data types is also highly optimizer-dependent. Each new access method relies on its own indexing techniques, usually very different from those used for conventional relational data. Selecting and joining these data types efficiently therefore requires that the optimizer have a good cost model for a previously unfamiliar kind of index. IBM and Oracle provide capabilities to define such cost models, with Oracle's being the more flexible and comprehensive of the two.

Almost any sizable enterprise is likely to benefit from at least some advanced DBMS capabilities. Potential advantages include easier tuning, faster analytic processing or support for nonrelational data types. With luck, the particular features you can best use will be implemented in your organization's preferred brand of DBMS. But if they're not, you may want to explore selective use of alternative DBMS suppliers. Either way, it's worth while to spend some time tracking developments in database technology. And optimizers are a good place to start your exploration. ☐ 45068

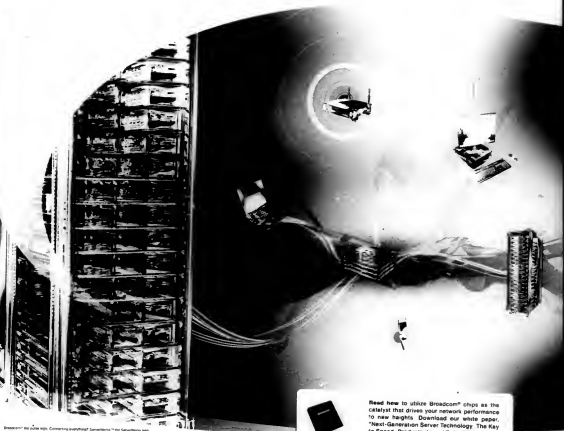
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5:05PM SARAH DOWNLOADS
FUNNYBUNNY.EXE 5:06PM NETWORK
KILLS FUNNYBUNNY 5:14PM DAD
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MANAGEMENT

03.29.04

Methodical Merger

Wachovia avoided disruptions and retained customers by taking a slow and steady approach to integrating banking systems with its 2001 merger partner. First Union. **Page 41**



Career Watch

Oregon State University's Curt Pederson fields reader questions about what it takes to reach CIO status. Plus, a look at demand for IT professionals with business intelligence skills. **Page 44**



OPINION No More Excuses

CIO Michael H. Hugos says IT agility isn't as difficult as so-called experts make it look. He offers four simple suggestions to get your company moving in the right direction. **Page 46**

It's Not War and Peace

WRITTEN PROPOSALS FOR NEW IT INVESTMENTS NEED TO BE SHORT AND CREDIBLE. BY ALAN S. HOROWITZ

VIRTUALLY all IT projects have one thing in common: They started off as a written proposal that sold the endeavor to upper management. Poorly written proposals usually result in unsupported projects, while a well-written plan can make the life of the CIO much easier.

To make your proposals compelling sales pieces, first presell the proposal, recommends Gerry McCartney, CIO at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. That includes having conversations about the project with other senior executives to gauge their reactions and hear their concerns. "Once you put things down in writing, it's hard for people to change their positions. They can more easily change during conversations," he says.

"At the beginning of the process, ask [your business units], 'How much are you willing to pay for this?' " recommends Ken Hill, CIO at defense contractor General Dynamics Corp. in Falls Church, Va. Without this understanding, business units may say they're interested initially, only to back

out when the cost analysis is done, leaving you to start again. "If I know what people have in mind, I can avoid multiple rounds [of proposal writing]," Hill says.

Preselling also includes creating a strong partnership with the business units involved, says Bob Yale, an IT principal for institutional retirement plan services at The Vanguard Group Inc. in Valley Forge, Pa. The mutual fund company's IT department goes so far as to call itself a "solutions provider" to the business units, to emphasize its willingness to partner.

Credibility is an essential ingredient for selling the proposal. "The credibility of your sales pitch has a lot to do with the process you went through," Hill says. "You want to say 'I looked at five different software packages and I demoed this or that' or 'I spent a day or two to get this answer,' vs. 'I spoke to this vendor.' " It's also important to

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get feedback from the right group of users — the ones whom management trusts, he adds.

And keep the proposal focused on business. "I have never seen a proposal refused because it had too little technology content, but I've seen proposals refused because they had too much technology and not enough business," says Jack Keen, president of The Deciding Factor Inc., a consulting firm in Rocking Ridge, NJ.

For senior executives, keep the big picture in mind. Don't say, "If we do this, someone in accounting will have an easier time reconciling financials," says Rick Schoenbals, senior director of IT for the NFL's Denver Broncos. "It has to be tied to the organization's

mission and not just somebody's job function."

The key is to identify management's current hot buttons. McCartney says that right now, managers are interested in legal compliance issues because of recent corporate scandals; five years ago, compliance was of little interest. "Of course, [managers] always want to know how to make more money, but what we do beyond the value to a good CIO will be sensitive to that," he says.

Keen agrees, noting that IT people often take a narrow view. "If it's a CRM system, they say it saves salespeople 30 minutes a day," he says. "That's fine, but you need to go beyond the value to the immediate user. Why should manufacturing care? Why should HR care? Articulate the value in terms of the entire enterprise."

The Proposal Template

Although proposals differ, nearly all contain certain information. They start with the executive summary. "You have to explain, quick, in one paragraph, why you are asking for the money, what you will do with it and what's the benefit to the company," says Douglas Lewis, senior partner at Edge Consulting Group LLC in Atlanta.

Think of this as the "elevator pitch," recommends Keen, the one you can give your CEO during an elevator ride. The summary gets 10 times more visibility than the proposal itself, he says, adding, "Human beings want things summarized."

The executive summary is followed by a more detailed explanation of what you plan to do and how you plan to do it. "The senior executives normally won't read this, but their subordinates will, and it gives the upper execs a warm, fuzzy feeling that you know what you're doing," Lewis says.

But don't get overly caught up in details. "The less complicated it is, the less detailed it is, the more likely it is to go through," says Lewis. "The more padding it has, the more it makes people suspect."

How long is too long? Keen says that for a million-dollar project, eight to 10 pages (plus appendices) is sufficient, whereas a \$10,000 project needs only two or three pages.

"If you have to spend more than 10 pages explaining a project, you probably haven't fully thought through the project," says Rebecca Wettemann, an analyst at Nuclear Research Inc. in Wellesley, Mass.

Edward Setar, director of IT at the Project Management Institute (PMI) in



Newtown Square, Pa., says key points of the business case should include the following:

- Organizational impacts, such as change in business processes or the number of job reductions.
- Time frame, which is always very important to executives.
- Costs, including initial investment, one-time costs and ongoing operational costs once the technology is implemented.
- Payback metrics, which might include return on investment, net present value or internal rate of return.

Careful Metrics

The business proposal will need some metrics, but be careful. Use data from vendors or consultants sparingly. "Say something like, 'The vendor tells me we'll get 10% improvement in efficiency, but I spoke to two users who got 5%, so I'll assume 3%.' This creates

credibility," Wettemann says.

"Understand what metrics your CFO is looking for, such as ROI, net present value and the like," Wettemann continues. She warns against building a business case on IT-oriented metrics such as total economic impact, return on opportunity and cumulative ROI.

And if you can't quantify something, don't ignore it — something IT people often do. Give best-case and worst-case scenarios.

"There's always an investment before a payoff, and a lot of times people focus on the payoff and not the investment, which is the cost of the project's implementation," says Marcy Wintrub, vice president of technology infrastructure services at State Street Corp., a financial services company in Boston. Pay attention to the costs of transitioning from the old to the new, including the cost and risk of doing nothing, she adds.

Finally, establish an exit strategy from the beginning, recommends General Dynamics' Hill. If you don't, you could be deep into the project and find that it's in trouble, and you'll have to fight to get the project completed. You can't be objective about an exit strategy under those circumstances, he says.

And if the proposal is shot down? You can still come out ahead if the proposal was credible. "Even if turned down, what IT gains is that it's taken a leadership role and identified to executive leadership there are opportunities available," PMI's Setar says. "It is not just waiting to be told what to do." **Q 45460**

Horowitz is a freelance writer in Salt Lake City. Contact him at alan@horowitz.com.

Drivers And Risks

This type of investment will dictate the proposal's content. John Mahoney, a former CIO and now an analyst at Gartner Inc., suggests addressing the business drivers and risks. He divided IT investments into the following three categories:

Utility Investments

They increase the efficiency of an existing business operation, such as reducing the time it takes to complete manufacturing steps.

BUSINESS DRIVERS: Economies of scale and productivity improvements

RISK: Low

Enhancement Investments

They increase the effectiveness of an existing business operation, such as installing a new process or working with new partners.

BUSINESS DRIVERS: Low error rate in manufacturing, or improved customer service

RISK: Moderate

Frontier Investments

They introduce an innovation, such as creating a product line or moving into new territories.

BUSINESS DRIVERS: A unique capability or competitive differentiator

RISK: High

Code-Red Investments

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Methodical Merger



▲ IT SYSTEMS MERGED A BIG ATTEMPT
▲ 7 HUNDRED EMPLOYEES WERE LOST

A slow and steady IT integration effort helped Wachovia and First Union hang on to customers during their merger. BY THOMAS HOFFMAN

WHEN THE BARRAGE BEGINS, Wall Street typically looks for a speedy integration of operations to obtain millions of dollars in cost savings as fast as possible. But executives at Wachovia Corp. took a very different approach when the bank merged with its larger, cross-state rival, First Union Corp., in April 2001.

Although Charlotte, N.C.-based First Union had grown steadily through acquisitions since the 1970s, the bank had suffered a major blow following its April 1998 purchase of Philadelphia-based CoreStates Financial Corp. First Union had rushed to convert CoreStates customers to a new branch-banking environment called Future Bank, but the abrupt change confused and irritated many customers, which led to higher-than-normal attrition rates and lower earnings.

"The rushed integration was the heart of the CoreStates problem," says Jean Davis, senior executive vice president of IT, e-commerce and operations at Wachovia. So instead of trying to meld their systems and operations together within a year, as is common with many big bank mergers, Wachovia and First Union executives opted for a more methodical integration effort over the course of two and a half years. The goal was to leave more room for systems testing, prevent operational disruptions and maintain customer satisfaction.

"This deal was too big for us to use a big-bang approach, so we broke it into pieces," says Frank Robb, Wachovia's chief technology officer.

The slower integration approach appears to have paid off. While there were some negligible customer defections in the first couple of months after the deal was announced, the ratio of accounts opened vs. accounts closed improved steadily throughout the integration effort between April 2001 and August 2003, says Davis.

The prolonged integration effort went so well that financial industry analyst George Tustin at Needham, Mass.-based Tower-Group touts it as "the blueprint for future deals."

"From a market perspective, [Wachovia] really focused on the customer, with as little customer impact and as little customer loss as possible," says Tustin.

For the integration effort, teams from Wachovia and First Union had to decide which of the two companies' systems would prevail for each operation, such as direct deposits or check processing. As it turned out, whichever system could handle a larger processing volume was chosen at least 80% of the time, says Davis.

One exception was the adoption of Wachovia's mainframe-based check-imaging system. Although First Union had a considerably larger retail banking presence, the Wachovia system was one of the first in the nation to offer customers online access to imaged checks. Plus, Wachovia's 5-year-old system was more stable than the distributed system that First Union began using about six months prior to the deal, says Davis.

"Rarely did we take Option C and buy a new system, given the risks and costs that this would pose during the integration process," says Martin Davis, Wachovia's corporate CIO.

Steady Progress

Wachovia executives also decided to convert customers to various systems using a state-by-state approach, working from south to north beginning with Florida in November 2002. The rollout included extensive systems testing and employee training to help customer service agents respond quickly to questions about products and services.

Florida is the biggest state in which the combined First Union/Wachovia operates, but it's also the smallest in terms of the number of branches that had to be converted, says Robb. The bank decided to build on its experience there and move on to states like North Carolina and Virginia, where the banks handle larger transaction

volumes, according to Robb. The state-by-state conversion effort was completed in Virginia last July.

The new Wachovia was also careful during the integration effort to try to retain top-performing staffers, including its IT workforce. About 150 to 200 IT workers have left the bank since the merger—a relatively small number for a big bank merger. About 75% of those people were laid off, and the remainder left voluntarily, Jean Davis says. Most of the affected workers were doing application development, an area "where we had more people than were required," she adds.

Of the IT staffers who were let go, the split was roughly 50/50 between First Union and Wachovia employees, Davis says. "We had a stated philosophy that neither company would take too big a hit," she explains.

Still, Davis acknowledges that there were some tough choices during the integration. Some of the bank's 4,500 global IT workers were regularly asked to work around the clock and do systems conversion testing on weekends.

Wachovia took a couple of steps to help prevent employee burnout. For instance, following the Florida conversion, many IT workers on the systems conversion team were given a few weeks off over the holidays to spend time with their families. And after the Virginia cutover last July, Wachovia IT workers were given extra time off in August "to recharge their batteries," says Davis.

In the end, Wachovia was able to meet its goal of generating \$890 million in annual cost savings over a three-year period—and it even gave back some of the budget money that had been allocated for the integration effort, she says.

More important, the orderly approach enabled Wachovia to continue to deliver services to its customers without any glaring disruptions. Says Davis, "By taking the time to plan the integration, we made the right decisions to serve and retain our customers." ■ 45468

CASE STUDY

IT GOVERNANCE AT WACHOVIA

Wachovia's IT governance framework is based on the ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library) framework, which provides a set of best practices for IT service management. The framework is designed to help organizations align their IT services with their business goals and objectives. Wachovia's IT governance framework is designed to help the bank align its IT services with its business goals and objectives.

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Methodical Merger

CONVERSION NUMBERS

■ 11.5 million accounts • 4,500 ATMs
■ 2,600 branches • 75,000 signs

A slow and steady IT integration effort helped Wachovia and First Union hang on to customers during their merger. BY THOMAS HOFFMAN

WHEN TWO BANKS MERGE, Wall Street typically looks for a speedy integration of operations to obtain millions of dollars in cost savings as fast as possible. But executives at Wachovia Corp. took a very different approach when the bank merged with its larger, cross-state rival, First Union Corp., in April 2001.

Although Charlotte, N.C.-based First Union had grown steadily through acquisitions since the 1970s, the bank had suffered a major blow following its April 1998 purchase of Philadelphia-based CoreStates Financial Corp. First Union had rushed to convert CoreStates customers to a new branch-banking environment called Future Bank, but the abrupt change confused and irritated many customers, which led to higher-than-normal attrition rates and lower earnings.

"The rushed integration was the heart of the CoreStates problem," says Jean Davis, senior executive vice president of IT, e-commerce and operations at Wachovia. So instead of trying to meld their systems and operations together within a year, as is common with many big bank mergers, Wachovia and First Union executives opted for a more methodical integration effort over the course of two and a half years. The goal was to leave more room for systems testing, prevent operational disruptions and maintain customer satisfaction.

"This deal was too big for us to use a big-bang approach, so we broke it into pieces," says Frank Robb, Wachovia's chief technology officer.

The slower integration approach appears to have paid off. While there were some negligible customer defections in the first couple of months after the deal was announced, the ratio of accounts opened vs. accounts closed improved steadily throughout the integration effort between April 2001 and August 2003, says Davis.

The prolonged integration effort went so well that financial industry analyst George Tobin at Needham, Mass.-based TowerGroup trusts it as "the blueprint for future deals."

From a market perspective, [Wachovia] really focused on the customer, with as little customer impact and as little customer loss as possible," says Tobin.

CASE STUDY

For the integration effort, teams from Wachovia and First Union had to decide which of the two companies' systems would prevail for each operation, such as direct deposits or check processing. As it turned out, whichever system could handle a larger processing volume was chosen at least 80% of the time, says Davis.

One exception was the adoption of Wachovia's mainframe-based check imaging system. Although First Union had a considerably larger retail banking presence, the Wachovia system was one of the first in the nation to offer customers online access to imaged checks. Plus, Wachovia's 5-year-old system was more stable than the distributed system that First Union began using about six months prior to the deal, says Davis.

"Rarely did we take Option C and buy a new system, given the risks and costs that this would pose during the integration process," says Martin Davis, Wachovia's corporate CIO.

Steady Progress

Wachovia executives also decided to convert customers to various systems using a state-by-state approach, working from south to north beginning with Florida in November 2002. The rollout included extensive systems testing and employee training to help customer service agents respond quickly to questions about products and services. Florida is the biggest state in which the combined First Union/Wachovia operates, but it's also the smallest in terms of the number of branches that had to be converted, says Robb. The bank decided to build on its experiences there and move on to states like North Carolina and Virginia, where the banks handle larger transaction

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IT GOVERNANCE AT WACHOVIA

Wachovia

And six months ago, Martin Davis established a divisional information officer forum, a set of quarterly meetings where the divisional CIOs get together to discuss the bank's IT strategy. "We have what we now call the seamless IT organization," he says.

Thomas Hoffman

It's a classic problem in IT governance. When business lines have divisional CIOs, it's easy to wind up with duplicate systems and it's hard to achieve companywide efficiencies.

Wachovia tackled that problem last year by appointing a corporate CIO, Martin Davis, to coordinate technology decision making among the business

lines, such as retail and corporate banking.

For example, Wachovia still has five divisional CIOs, "but we're making sure that we don't have four different separate loan systems in place," says Jean Davis, senior executive vice president in charge of technology operations and e-commerce at

MY Know YOUR

Social networking software can be used to make business connections that lead to new deals. **BY ALAN S. HOROWITZ**



Let's face it: The Internet is a place where you can find just about anything. But when it comes to finding the right people to do business with, the Internet can be a real challenge. That's why so many business owners and managers are turning to social networking software to help them find the right people to do business with.

So, what does social networking software do? It's a two-time mention of InterAction, a CRM product from InterAction Systems. Its founder, Brock Hill, the software, started to make it known to his former team at the firm's 20th anniversary. The firm is a multi-market company. The founder made the introduction, and it is now in the firm.

The founder, Brock Hill, says that he thinks social networking is a tool that can help you find the right people to do business with. He says that he has found that social networking is a tool that can help you find the right people to do business with.

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and increased the sales rate by 33% while the average deal size has gone up 10%. Efficiency is improved, he says, because cold calls are replaced with person-to-person introductions, and salespeople get access to decision makers.

That's how it worked for Curtis Lusk, founding principal of Strategies Benefits Group LLC, a financial planning practice in Los Angeles. Lusk used to meet and over-appoint to meet a certain number of individuals, without success. Then he went on Spike, a social networking service from Spike Software Inc. in Palo Alto, Calif., where he found 10 people on the network with connections to the person

Written days, Lusk had an introduction. "I expect Spike will increase our revenues by 25% this year," he says. "It saves countless hours and dramatically increases our ability to get in front of our best prospects."

IT'S WHO YOU KNOW

While the primary business application for social networking technology seems to be for generating sales, the technology also holds the promise of being an effective tool for employee recruitment. One example is an analyst at Forrester Research Inc. in San Francisco. She notes that "50% to 60% of people that join through referrals, and avoid turnover, say little that referred network."

Inside or Outside The Firewall

The technology comes in two basic forms: outside the corporate firewall for making public connections or behind the firewall as sort of a giant corporate index card file.

Examples of the public version include services from LinkedIn Ltd. in Mountain View, Calif., and Ryze Ltd. in

San Francisco. You register with a service, provide information about yourself and then upload information about people you know.

If you want to meet someone at a certain company in a certain department but don't have a name, like the head of sales at the company, you enter the target, and the software will search your contacts, your contacts' contacts (assuming they're in the data base) and so on, usually up to a maximum of three levels, degrees of separation.

If the service identifies a path from you to your target, you contact the person you want to meet. The target, and the third person decides whether to pass your request down the line.

Assuming that everyone is willing, your request finally lands in the in-box of your target, having been passed on by someone the target knows.

Ryze has given a boost to Un-Marketing.com, a Toronto-based marketing consultancy. Owner Scott Statten reports that his firm has gained 15 paying clients in the past six months from the service.

Working behind the firewall, products such as InterAction, Visible Path and ZeroDegrees will mine only the contacts in your company's database.

Cynthia Reeves, an attorney at Hongeman Miller Schwartz and Cohn LLP in Detroit, says she knew of an executive at a prospective client whom she wanted to meet but had no contacts at that company.

Using InterAction, Reeves learned that one of the partners at her law firm knew this executive. An introduction was made, and a six-figure deal was sealed. "[InterAction] allows us to cross-market services from various departments," she says.

The Downside

But privacy can be an issue, since the contact data may include personal details and some contacts may not want to be passed. The vendors deal with this by using users' ability to limit what others can learn about their contacts and by allowing them to refuse to pass on a request for an introduction.

Also, entering contact information can become a time-consuming hassle, and a task that's easily ignored once initial enthusiasm wanes. Some providers let users automatically upload information from Outlook, Notes and other software programs. Others automatically scan e-mails and other data for contact information.

Participation requires "getting people to feel there's a general personal advantage for them," says St. Perry. Even then he acknowledges that people are lazy and prone not to maintain their contacts. So it's a hard sell to get other business and information quickly, freeing their bosses from the chore.

Despite the hype and hope, social networking is still an emerging technology. "It's an early adopter market now," says Denis Pomeroy, an analyst at Forrester Research Group in Stoughton, Mass. "I think [social networking] is going to be important, but it may be a [CRM] feature, not a free-standing system." **Q 45456**

Horowitz is a freelance business and technology writer in Salt Lake City. Contact him at alan.a.horowitz.com.

MY PEOPLE Know YOUR PEOPLE

Social networking software can be used to make business connections that lead to new deals. **BY ALAN S. HOROWITZ**



LONDON-BASED international venture capital firm 3i Group PLC wanted to buy part of the chemical business of a German company going through a management upheaval. The problem was that 3i's German team lacked good contacts at the chemical company, says Rod Perry, 3i's director of technology investing.

So 3i turned to the social networking function of Inter-Action, a CRM product from Interface Software Inc. in Oak Brook, Ill. The software showed that, unbeknownst to 3i's German team, the firm's Italian team had good contacts at the target company. The Italian team made the introduction, and a deal is now in the offing.

This all came about thanks to social networking technology, which mines databases of contact names, interests, former employers, colleges attended and other information to identify a network of acquaintances.

Like instant messaging, social networking is a hot technology that started in the consumer market (examples include Friendster.com and Meetup.com) but has now emerged with business-oriented applications. It could turn out to be a big success in busi-

ness — generating sales leads and connecting deal-makers — or it could flop like "push" technology did in the 1990s. But corporate IT managers should at least be aware of the phenomenon.

In essence, social networking is "a search engine for people and relationships," says Jim Dhillon, CEO and president of Santa Monica, Calif.-based ZeroDegrees Inc., which was recently acquired by online conglomerate Inter-ActiveCorp. Dhillon figures that his software cuts the average time it takes a salesperson to reach a buyer by 35%.

Nancy Brydon, CEO and president of Visible Path Corp. in New York, claims that people using his software have reduced the sales cycle by 25%

and increased the close rate by 22%, while the average deal size has gone up 10%. Efficiency is improved, he says, because cold calls are replaced with personal introductions, and salespeople get access to decision-makers.

That's how it worked for Curtis Estes, founding principal at Strategy Benefits Group LLC, a financial planning practice in Los Angeles.

Estes tried over and over again to meet a certain wealthy individual, without success. Then he went on Spoke, a social networking service from Spoke Software Inc. in Palo Alto, Calif., where he found 10 people on the network with connections to this person.

Within days, Estes had an introduction. "I expect Spoke will increase our revenues by 25% this year," he says. "It saves countless hours and dramatically increases our ability to get in front of our best prospects."

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If the service identifies a path from you to your target, you contact the person you know and explain why you want to meet the target, and then that person decides whether to pass your request down the line.

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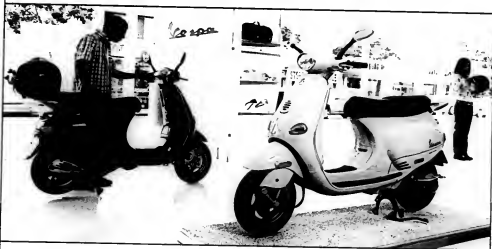
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**IT'S WHO
YOU KNOW**

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Career Watch

Numbers Crunch

70%

Percentage of companies likely to overhaul IT strategy in 2004

61%

Percentage of companies that will hire a third-party consultant to help with their IT strategy overhaul

IBM

Minimum most companies plan to spend on IT strategy consulting services in 2004

Worth Repeating

I firmly believe that in the future, IT leaders will be well-respected, well-grounded business people who happen to have a second discipline called technology.

What's becoming a common practice is for the CIO to come from the business. I think that's a reaffirmation that IT is all about business.

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Curt Pederson



Title: Vice president of information services

Employer: Oregon State University, Corvallis

Q&A

Pederson is this month's guest Premier 100 IT

Leader, answering a reader's two-part question on gaining the right skills for becoming a CIO. If you have a question you'd like to pose to one of our Premier 100 IT Leaders, send it to askaleader@computerworld.com and watch for this column, both in print and online.

What three skills are critical to achieving CIO status in an organization? The most interesting question for me, especially because I answered in several Q&A sections. In my view, most of my competitive hiring at

university over other CIO applicants appears to be leadership, communication and relationship skills. I have never been the most technically savvy candidate, but I have been fortunate to have outstanding technical professionals working with me who were able to cover any technical weaknesses.

Here are the three skills I believe are critical to making your goal:

1. The ability to establish and maintain good

relationships with all staff members and throughout your business. Nothing in my career has proven to be more important. In fact, when I became Oregon's first CIO (after two unsuccessful stints), it was a huge effort my selection was related to the fact I was able to communicate with all the stakeholders involved in the selection process. Finding someone who had the support of the governor, the legislature, agency heads, vendors, IT staff and agency CIOs proved most important to those making the hiring decision.

2. Once relationships are built, the ability to then engage internal and external parties in support of new initiatives, projects, system improvements and budget proposals. The philosophy should be one of an open book where everyone shares in the success or failure.

3. Bring technically astute advice and a hard drive. You should know just enough technical details about an area of IT to avoid being overruled and enough to be able to translate IT issues into a way that they complement the mission of the organization.

How do you go about obtaining those skills? The skills I have mentioned relate to good management and leadership skills.

Many of these skills were learned and validated by being courses, reading materials and gaining experience. The fact that most of my education has been in business and public administration appears to have been a plus at the CIO level. If all things are equal in terms of basic qualifications, most organizations will have the person they best connect with or they think would best lead their IT organization.

Q 45455

Business Intelligence Skills in Demand

Eight out of 10 corporate CEOs are ready to pull the plug on all-out cost cutting and start spending on IT again, according to a recent survey of 456 chief executives conducted by IBM Business Consulting Services.

Better business intelligence, especially where customers are concerned, is a top priority. More than 60% of executives polled said their companies need to do a better job of capturing and understanding customer data, and more than half pre-

dicted greater customization of products by specific customer segments.

Other recent research confirms that such projects are well under way. Earlier this month, 34% of 159 IT executives polled by Computerworld listed business intelligence projects as their most critical IT projects. By 2005, market research firm IDC projects that the worldwide market for business intelligence software will total about \$6 billion - up from \$2.5 billion in 2003 - signaling a major increase in business intelligence projects. IT

executives say the skills they need on business intelligence projects include systems integration, data modeling, database administration, data standardization and project management.

"BI is not just about reporting but about getting data clean," says Bob Leo, director, data management and administration at Landstar System Inc. in Jacksonville, Fla. "You have to have data consolidated, clean and put in the right format in order for it to be consumed by analytical applications." - Julie King

Does your organization plan to upgrade its analytical and decision-support capabilities in the next year?



Base: 607 senior financial executives

SOURCE: A JOHN DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP SURVEY OF SENIOR FINANCIAL EXECUTIVES INTERNATIONAL, 2003

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BRIEFS

Rewards Network
Appoints Cruz CIO

Chicago-based Rewards Network Inc., a provider of loyalty programs, last week named Mario Cruz vice president and CIO. He previously served as director of IT security and operations at Rewards Network, and he has held IT management positions at Hostworks.com Inc. and Xerox Corp.

Topologie to Offer
CIO, Audit Services

Topologie LLC said last week that it will offer temporary CIO services to organizations seeking interim CIOs and to small businesses that require only a part-time CIO. The Burlington, Mass.-based company will also offer a variety of services, including IT and security audits, infrastructure planning and implementation, security solutions, project management and disaster recovery advice.

Scampas Joins
Willis Group

Joanette Scampas has joined Willis Group Holdings Ltd. in New York as executive vice president, responsible for global information systems and operations. She will also serve as a member of the Partners Group, the insurance brokerage's management team. Before joining Willis Group, Scampas held senior positions at American International Group Inc., Bank of America Corp. and Chase Manhattan Bank USA NA.

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CSC Software

Conseco Inc. in Carmel, Ind., has licensed three integrated software products from Computer Sciences Corp. aimed at streamlining back-office processing and reducing costs. With CSC's support, Conseco will convert and replace more than 20 systems with CSC's CyberLife, PerformancePlus and Visual Product/Modeling System software.

MICHAEL H. HUGOS • PEER TO PEERS

No More Excuses

A RECENT ARTICLE in *Computerworld* indicates that IT is struggling with agility [QuickLink 45244], while other articles have cited the diminishing influence of the CIO. As a CIO myself, I find this alarming. Why is IT struggling? Why are we losing influence in business? I have some thoughts about that.

IT is a tough job, but it's no tougher than other jobs in business. The folks who run factories sure have a tough job; the people who handle customer service

ling to the world, a ability to respond quickly and creatively to a continuously changing environment.

We IT people need to learn to use what we already have in more effective ways.

We need to improve our understanding of the businesses that employ us and use our common sense to figure out how IT can help our companies increase revenues or cut costs. It's just that simple.

It isn't helpful for Meta Group, Gartner or any other think tank to tell me

how complex it is to achieve agility. To earn their keep, they need to start coming up with simple ideas that we can all work with. Let me offer some ideas of my own that my company is successfully using:

Quickly build systems that are good - not perfect. There is an ongoing debate in many companies: "Should we build it fast or build it good?" In this time of rapid change, the answer is to build it fast. That means we should build systems that are good enough to get the job done but resist the temptation to overengineer them or give them features to deal with every conceivable possibility.

Let computers do the routine work. Use

computers to handle the repetitious processing of routine data related to basic transactions such as purchase orders, invoices, account balances, order status and address changes. Computers can do this sort of work much better, faster and cheaper than people can.

Build high-volume and technically simple systems to support these routine transactions.

Focus people on handling the exceptions. Companies can build simple computer systems if they can use people to handle the complexity that these systems can't handle. All the system needs to do is trap the data related to an exception and alert a person to handle it.

Exception handling is interesting. It involves thinking, communicating with others and problem solving. People like doing this kind of work. Also, it's in the exceptions to the standard commodity transactions that companies find opportunities to increase their profits.

Continuously adjust systems and processes based on experience. An exception to a standard business process typically is due either to an error in the transaction data or to the emergence of a new type of transaction that the standard process isn't equipped to handle.

Regardless of the exception's cause, there is a profit opportunity if an organization can respond effectively. As people discover and eliminate causes of transaction errors, systems change accordingly, so the systems infrastructure of an agile organization is continuously evolving.

Our profession needs to drop the excuses. Nobody wants to bear them anyway. We have a great opportunity now to be a central part of the success of our organizations in this new global economy we live in. Let's get going.

□ 45623

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MICHAEL H. HUGOS is CIO of Research Services Co., a distribution cooperative company in Mount Prospect, Ill., and author of *Essentials of Supply Chain Management* (John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2003). He can be reached at mhugos@researchservices.com

APPLICATIONS ENGINEER to design, develop, debug, test and oversee installation of small business automation solutions using mechanical units and software for North Atlantic. **NOTES:** Must have 10+ years exp. with IBM AS/400 applications. Excellent interest in design and analysis. Available for travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to: **HR/IT/001**, 10000 N. 10th St., Suite 100, Dallas, TX 75243. EOE M/F/V.

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FRANK HAYES • FRANKLY SPEAKING

Unbundled Future

IT'S OLD NEWS BY NOW: The European Commission has slapped Microsoft with a fine of 497 million euros and given the company a few months to strip its Media Player out of Windows and disclose the Windows server interfaces (see story, page 1). Heck, it was already old news even before the official announcement, since word leaked out almost a week early. The short-term word to corporate IT departments is old news, too: When a vendor is under fire, negotiate for better terms. If you can, leverage Microsoft's troubles to get a sweeter deal.

Is that a brutally tactical view? Sure. Is it in Microsoft's best interest? Maybe not. But you're not working for Microsoft. And Microsoft — or any other vendor — would soak you if the situation was reversed.

You're not willing to negotiate hard with Microsoft at a time like this? Then don't complain about Microsoft's prices or terms. That's true of every other vendor, too — IBM, Dell, SAP, Hewlett-Packard, Oracle, Cisco, Sun, right down to the smallest players. Either you take your opportunities, or you accept what vendors dictate.

OK, that's the story for the short term. But what does the Europeans' decision to slap Microsoft mean a little further out?

It might not mean anything. It might mean a seismic shift in the balance of power in the software business (but it won't). Or it might mean good news for Microsoft and all its customers.

What if Microsoft appeals and wins? Nothing changes. No impact.

Or what if Microsoft just has to pay the fine but doesn't have to limit what it bundles into Windows? The fine is about 1% of Microsoft's current pile of cash. No impact.

What if Microsoft loses and, instead of knuckling under, decides to walk away from Europe? Huge impact — Microsoft's revenue would immediately drop by 30%. But that won't happen, if only because Linux would instantly become the de facto standard in Europe. Microsoft would pay any fine and get Windows of any bundling farther than cede a third of the world to Linux.

Or — here's a wild idea — what if Microsoft loses and then gets serious about competing?

It could happen. True, Microsoft's business strategy for almost 30

years has been based on bundling. First it was Microsoft Basic bundled with early desktop computers. Then customized versions of MS-DOS bundled with early PC-not-quite-compatible. Then MS-DOS bundled with virtually every PC, then Windows and Office bundled with PCs, then Web browsers and media players bundled with Windows.

Microsoft has searched for new business lines for years. But there's never been any urgency — everyone in Redmond knows that only Windows and Office have to make money. Anything else can be bundled or piggybacked or "integrated" with those products.

But what if Microsoft decided to light a fire under its employees and cut the legs out from under its antitrust foes with a single stroke? What if Microsoft abandoned integration and simply made great add-on products that worked better than those of its competitors?

Suddenly, every product group in Redmond would be under the gun to get it right the first time. And leapfrog the competition. And listen to customers. And market like crazy.

Stripped of that bundling cushion, Microsoft products would have to get a lot better, a lot faster, on their own. Competitors would have to

get better faster, too. The whole industry would have to get sharper. The culture of Microsoft would be revolutionized. Microsoft employees would become aggressive competitors instead of defensive monopolists. They'd have to — or they'd be gone.

And with no more bundling, the biggest antitrust accusation against Microsoft would be gone, too.

Best of all, IT shops would get the benefit of all those better, competition-honed products.

That would be news. **Q 45743**

A Little Too Impressive

New company president sets up an IT task force to cut the large number of hard-copy reports printed every month. For the meeting to announce the team's findings, team member pilot flies loads two motorcade cars with sample reports to demonstrate the waste. And that doesn't make an impression on the assembled execs, fish eyes. "The distribution of hard-copy reports is increased, after some of the VP's realize what they've been missing."

Doppel

This IT manager for a small firm needs to buy about 20 PCs.

Problem: He's working with a really tight budget, reports a pilot fish shark. "They don't need CD-ROM drives — we can save \$40 each," manager figures. And, precluding the operating system is another \$35 per. "Just need the operating system to run, and we'll load them up," manager tells vendor. Signs fish, "Everything was great until the order arrived — with the operating system on a CD!"

Easy Way Out

Pilot fish observes an ex-woman inside Linux on his Windows XP laptop and then tries to set up a dual-boot system. "It's out the window — no time to waste, thinking that would give him an unbroken amount of time to switch between operating systems," fish says. "Instead, it gave him exactly zero seconds to choose Linux and always landed in Windows XP by default, rendering his Linux installation useless." So how does he deal with what's effectively a no-Linux laptop? "Honestly," chuckles fish, "he told it."

Cutting

Edge After less IT departments merge, Dave's

SHARK

a new procedure for changing new personnel. He says just asking the server guy, says pilot fish; never so print the forms from the company Internet, 60 is by hand and fax it to IT. "I joked that it was somewhat laborious for a cutting-edge high-tech company," says fish. As the policy was amended, "instead of losing it," fish says, "I was allowed to reuse the computer forms to use and send it to them as an e-mail attachment."

Smells Like

Upgrade Time

When support books arrive to work on a PC that "needs attention," they find it covered in layers of dust, fish eyes. "Apparently a Windows XP hard-core usage book that, covering, covering the desk and computer in the contents," reports a pilot fish on the scene. "They called us out to see if we would take the PC apart and clean it and before overlooking it back on. We decided this would be an appropriate time to give the user an upgrade to a new PC."



FRANK HAYES, Computerworld's senior news editor, has covered IT for more than 20 years. Contact him at frank_hayes@computerworld.com.

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